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Youth in the Florida Labor Force

A Labor Market Information Publication by The Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security Division of Employment Security

YOUTH IN THE FLORIDA LABOR FORCE

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PREFACE

The statement has been made that today's youth do not know enough about the world of work. Young people frequently concur in this judgement themselves, acknowledging that many important educational or occupational decisions are made on impulse or by chance. Just as significant as the gaps in knowledge, are the sometimes false and overglamorized images of the work world spewed out by the media and the misconceptions or limited ideas conveyed by peers, parents and relatives. It's not surprising that many youth enter the job market with feelings of anxiety, fear, indifference or uncertainty. Poor performance, irresponsibility and dissatisfaction on the job are often the results of these feelings of inadequacy. Some young people become so discouraged or hostile that they drop out of the work force completely.

It is imperative that employment and training programs be developed to meet the needs of young people. This publication attempts to provide information on various youth labor force characteristics, which may prove beneficial to state and area manpower planners in their formulation of training programs for Florida's youth. Request for copies of the report or questions concerning the data presented should be directed to:

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AN OVERVIEW OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

There were over 24 million young workers (ages 16 to 24) in the nation's labor force in 1978. About three million of them were unemployed. This age group makes up only a quarter of the nation's work force but accounts for about half of the unemployment. The overall unemployment rate for the United States in 1978 was 6.0 percent. However, among the nation's teenagers the rate was 16.3 percent, and for minority teenagers the percentage was 36.3.

Some say such statistics understate the scope of the problem. The figures do not include the scores of youngsters who become discouraged and quit looking for work. Also excluded are those who want full-time jobs but find only part-time work, and the tens of thousands of college graduates who must take jobs outside their chosen fields.

Consequences and Reasons for Unemployment

The consequences of high rates of unemployment among youth were spelled out by President Carter upon signing the 1977 Youth Employment Bill at the ceremony in the White House. "If a young person...cannot get a job in the formative years of life, there is a feeling of despair, discouragement, a loss of self-esteem, an alienation from the structure of society, a lashing out against the authorities who are responsible...." Sometimes this "lashing out" takes a violent form. More than half of all serious crimes in the United States are committed by youths under the age of 18. Though offenders come from every ethnic group, the majority are nonwhite kids from urban slums. The late Senator Hubert H. Humphrey stated that until America solves the problem of high youth unemployment there will be absolutely no way to stop crime.

Today's job situation can be attributed partly to the high birth rates in the 1950's and early 1960's. There are now four million more Americans ages 16-24 than when this decade began. While the number of youths has increased by one-third between 1966 and 1976, their representation in the labor force increased by one-half. The end of the war in Vietnam and the elimination of the draft put more young men in the civilian job market. From 1969 to 1975, the number of 18-24 year olds in the Armed Services dropped by over one and a quarter million. Not only were fewer young men in uniform, but apparently many left school to seek work when the draft ended.

Many of these youths entered the job market at the very time the nation was hit by recession in 1974-1975. In addition, there was increased competition from the growing number of women entering or reentering the labor force. Even during times of greater prosperity youth unemployment has been much greater than the national average. Between 1965 and 1973, viewed as economic "boom" years, youth unemployment remained at about 15 percent, while the national unemployment rate fluctuated between 3 and 5 percent.

Difficulties Facing Black Youth

Unemployment among nonwhite youth is the highest of any single component in the U. S. labor force. Persons trying to account for high rates of joblessness among black youths point to the effects of ghetto environment, continuing racial discrimination and the lack of stable, job-oriented family patterns. Many black leaders blame inner-city schools, which they say, produce graduates who can hardly read and write. In recent years several factors have intensified the employment problems of black youths. These include the flow of jobs from central cities to neighboring suburbs, and from the North and upper Midwest to the South and Southwest; fewer low-paying low-skill jobs; and the effects of the 1974-1975 recession. Industries in which blacks traditionally have been employed in large numbers such as the textile industries were among the hardest hit.

Compounding the problem has been the high black birth rate which is about triple that for whites. The black teenage population has increased 43.0 percent during the past 10 years compared to only 17.6 percent for whites.

Deprived from jobs, many young blacks become alienated from society and develop hostile attitudes toward it. The high unemployment rate among ghetto youth is being blamed to a large extent for the new rash of gang activity in the nation's cities. Some observers say that resentment among black youths has been intensified by the knowledge that growing numbers of blacks are escaping the poverty of the ghetto and moving into the middle class. This makes the underclass less fortunate blacks more resentful and defiant because of the unenviable position they still reside in.

Disdain for the Work Ethic

Many contend that the disdain for work is pandemic among teenagers. School guidance counselors report that teenagers are more demanding about the hours they work, the money they earn and the kind of work they do. A vocational counselor in a Houston high school stated: "The work ethic is dead. Somewhere along the line, people have lost pride in what they do. Kids no longer realize that whatever job they have it has some dignity."

Young workers are also hampered by poor work habits. In many instances if there is a hassle on the job they just quit. Many feel that a large percentage of youth have a general lack of respect for anyone in authority. This is an attitude developed at home, passed on to school and then to an employer.

Looking Down the Road

Continued high levels of youth unemployment have produced renewed interest in proposals to establish a separate, lower minimum wage

for teenage workers. Supporters argue that a low wage is an incentive for employers to hire young, inexperienced workers. Without such an incentive, they say, employers are less willing to invest time and effort in training young workers. Opponents of a subminimum wage for teenagers fear that employers would be tempted to substitute lower-paid youth for adults.

Proponents of a separate youth wage rate point to several recent studies showing that past increases in the minimum wage have been followed by increases in teenage unemployment. James T. Ragan, Jr. of Kansas State University wrote in the May 1977 issue of Harvard's "Review of Economics and Statistics" that about 225,000 teenage jobs, equal to about 17 percent of the teenage employment total, were lost after Congress voted in 1966 to raise the minimum wage by 28 percent and expand its coverage. In a 1976 study prepared for the Brookings Institution, it was estimated that there was a 13 percent rise in teenage unemployment because of the 25 percent boost in the minimum wage in 1974.

Walter E. Williams, a well-known black economist from Temple University in Philadelphia, argues that the minimum wage should be abolished because it perpetuates discrimination against blacks and other minority youths. Williams contends that they should have the right to enhance their employment prospects by charging less for their services. Opponents of this theory state that unemployment is chronic and deep across all age cohorts of black workers, and it does not make sense to play one group of workers off against another. Organized labor attacked the idea of a youth differential in the minimum wage as a thinly disguised way of assuring cheap labor and poverty.

Some foes of the subminimum wage say the best solution to the teenage unemployment problem is a more vigorous economy that would create more jobs. Creation of public service jobs by the federal government, if necessary, and legislative measures calling for comprehensive youth job programs along with grants to local and state governments for job generation would help alleviate the problem.

Views as to Severity of Youth Unemployment Problem

Experts disagree on the severity of the youth unemployment problem. Some say teenage unemployment is a transitional state without long-term consequences. Those who think the problem has been overstated point to the fact that teenagers tend to remain unemployed for shorter periods of time than adults and change jobs more frequently. Many remain dependent on their families and are not seeking permanent or full-time employment. Others are experimenting with different kinds of jobs before they settle down. A teenager wanting a part-time job to buy a car or stereo will add to the unemployment statistics but is hardly going to suffer any long-term damage.

On the other hand, a recent report by the National Advisory Council on Vocational Educational states that the severity of the youth unemployment

problem ranges from mild to extreme. "Many youths classified as 'unemployed' are sampling the labor market, and may be temporarily idle between jobs. Some youths who are out of work longer are from middle-income families, live at home, and do not suffer immediate economic hardship. For others, especially minorities, lack of employment can mean severe economic hardship and is often a matter of survival for them and their families."

Projected Decline in Teenage Population

Some experts say that time alone is needed to cure the problem. They point out the last of the "baby boom" generation is entering adulthood and, consequently, the number of teenagers is starting to decline. The latest population projections by the Census Bureau indicate a decline in the 14-17 age group in the years ahead, and starting in 1980, in the 18-24 category as well.

Table 1

Decline in Youth Population Through 1985

Years	Ages 14-17	Ages 18-24
1975-1980	-7.0%	6.7%
1980-1985	-8.7%	-5.5%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050," 1977.

By 1990 the youth labor force is likely to total 21 million, about 1.3 million less than in 1975, according to Department of Labor projections. "By the end of the century, youth unemployment may not be an issue at all," the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education has concluded. However, even with low youth unemployment government programs may still be necessary because geography rather than demography is one of the key factors in minority-youth unemployment.

Another view is that the population shifts are unlikely to solve the youth problem. The decline in youth population may be more than compensated for by the continuing entry of women into the job market and many older persons extending their stay in the labor force because of changes made in the mandatory retirement age.

Summary

Even if population changes improve the job prospects of future generations of teenagers, the effects of the current problems are likely to be felt for a long time. For one thing many young people have

had to settle for low-level positions that are needed by the next wave of job seekers. As these "underemployed" workers pile up, it is possible that more and more individuals will find career ladders blocked by a glut of senior employees. The fierce competition for jobs could lead to pressure for a welfare state. The end result may be a huge generation of workers for whom the American system has not worked. Whether current youth employment problems will have such consequences is unknown. There are no instant answers. But until the United States solves the youth unemployment dilemma, the price will continue to be paid in terms of higher welfare costs, a higher crime rate, and a growing number of embittered, alienated youths who may never find productive roles in our society.

FLORIDA'S YOUTH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Overview

Florida's population growth since 1950 has been amazing. While the United States population has grown by 44 percent between 1950 and 1978, the state's population has increased by 224 percent--2,771,305 to 8,966,395. Florida has risen from the twelfth most populous state in the country in 1950 to the eighth largest in 1978.

While Florida's population growth since 1950 has been of a sustained nature, annual growth rates have shown considerable variation. In contrast, the United State's growth rates have declined at a relatively smooth level from highs of around 1.8 percent in the 1950's to the current levels of about 0.8 percent.

Growth rates in Florida increased from around five percent in the early fifties to eight percent in the late fifties. Then there was a steady decline to less than three percent in the late sixties, but another rebound occurred pushing growth rates to over five percent in the early seventies. Next came the 1974-75 recession, and with it growth rates nose-dived to less than two percent in the mid-seventies. The growth rate for 1978 pushed back up to about three percent.

Natural Increase and Net Migration

There are two components of population growth: national increase and net migration. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in the population. Net migration is the difference between the number of persons migrating into and out of the state. With the declining birth rate in combination with the large numbers of elderly people entering the state for retirement, the median age for Florida's population has been rising. In the 1977-78 fiscal year births outnumbered deaths by only 16,000. As Florida's population becomes older, the state's natural increase could be a negative number with deaths outnumbering births in the near future, and population growth would be solely the result of net migration.

Youth Population Comparison 1970 and 1978

The percentage of Florida's youth population age 15-24 increased from 15.8 percent in 1970 to 16.2 percent in 1978. The white male and female rates remained relatively stable over this period of time, with the white male rate increasing by 0.3 percent and the female rate remaining the same. While the percentage of the total nonwhite population in Florida decreased from 15.8 percent to 13.4 percent from 1970 to 1978, the median age of the nonwhite segment was decreasing in contrast to the white population's increasing. In 1979, 18.3 percent of all nonwhite males and 18.0 percent of all nonwhite females were in the 15-24 age cohort. This percentage has increased to 21.8 percent for nonwhite males and 20.2 percent for nonwhite females in 1978. The combination of large numbers of white elderly in-migrating into Florida in conjunction with higher fertility rates and lower survival rates of the nonwhite population has led to the disparities in age distributions.

Table 2

Florida's Youth Population (Age 15-24)
1970 and 1978

Age	Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Total-1970	6,789,443	2,762,779	2,956,564	512,792	557,308
Age 15-24	1,073,293	443,080	435,810	93,841	100,562
Percent	15.8	16.0	14.7	18.3	18.0
Total-1978	8,966,395	3,714,345	4,046,381	567,044	638,625
Age 15-24	1,454,801	606,154	596,192	123,530	128,928
Percent	16.2	16.3	14.7	21.8	20.2

Sources: 1970 Census population data and 1978 University of Florida population estimates.

FLORIDA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)
YOUTH POPULATION ESTIMATES

The percentage of the Florida youth population age 15-24 for 1978 ranged from a low of 10.3 percent is the Sarasota SMSA to a high of 29.4 percent in the Gainesville SMSA. The large 15-24 population in Gainesville and Tallahassee was primarily the result of the large university population segment in each of these medium sized metropolitan areas. In all other SMSA's except Lakeland-Winter Haven where the percentage of the 15-24 population was above the state average there were significant concentrations of military personnel.

In general, the largest concentrations of youth are in metropolitan areas in the northern half of the state, while the SMSA's with the smallest proportions of youth are located on coastal areas in the central and southern portions of Florida. These areas, readily accessible to the beaches, attract the majority of the state's retirees. Most of the larger retirement communities are located in southern Florida, but as this area becomes more heavily populated, we should see some major shifts in population towards the northern portion of the state.

Table 3

Significant Concentrations of Military Personnel
by County in Florida-1977

County	Military Personnel	Total Population	Military as Percent of Population
Bay	3,800	95,400	4.0
Brevard	3,200	254,400	1.3
Dade	6,400	1,468,000	0.4
Duval	20,900	573,200	3.6
Escambia	8,400	229,500	3.7
Hillsborough	6,200	602,700	1.0
Monroe	1,900	55,100	3.4
Okaloosa	10,900	106,800	10.2
Orange	14,000	425,300	3.3
Santa Rosa	2,000	50,000	4.0

Source: University of Florida, Division of Population Studies.

Note: The latest estimates available were for 1977; some military reductions starting in 1979 have been scheduled for certain areas.

Table 4

Florida's Youth Population (age 15-24) by Race and Sex for each SMSA
July 1, 1978

SMSA	Age	Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Gainesville	Total	135,962	55,783	55,649	11,357	13,173
	Age 15-24	40,016	18,121	16,594	2,554	2,747
	Percent	29.4	32.5	29.8	22.5	20.9
Tallahassee	Total	171,092	58,415	61,838	23,325	27,514
	Age 15-24	43,921	14,908	15,977	6,198	6,838
	Percent	25.7	25.5	25.8	26.6	24.5
Pensacola	Total	281,417	116,156	116,815	22,680	25,766
	Age 15-24	58,886	25,633	22,688	5,242	5,323
	Percent	20.9	22.1	19.4	23.1	20.7
Jacksonville	Total	717,624	281,306	290,427	66,983	78,908
	Age 15-24	144,013	61,060	52,572	14,777	15,604
	Percent	20.1	21.7	18.1	22.1	19.8
Panama City	Total	96,525	42,104	43,549	4,973	5,899
	Age 15-24	18,211	8,204	7,765	1,098	1,144
	Percent	18.9	19.5	17.8	22.1	19.4
Orlando	Total	618,566	261,469	280,956	35,553	40,588
	Age 15-24	113,095	49,108	47,467	8,308	8,212
	Percent	18.3	18.8	16.9	23.4	20.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa	Total	264,327	119,456	122,318	10,656	11,897
	Age 15-24	47,819	22,008	21,247	2,035	2,529
	Percent	18.1	18.4	17.4	19.1	21.3
Lakeland-Winter Haven	Total	284,388	116,051	125,697	20,354	22,286
	Age 15-24	47,448	19,377	19,313	4,229	4,529
	Percent	16.7	16.7	15.4	20.8	20.3
Miami	Total	1,494,276	588,966	671,188	110,052	124,070
	Age 15-24	241,210	96,190	97,218	23,552	24,250
	Percent	16.1	16.3	14.5	21.4	19.5

Table 4 (continued)
Florida's Youth Population (age 15-24) by Race and Sex for each SMSA
July 1, 1978

SMSA	Age	Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Daytona Beach	Total	229,291	96,116	107,631	11,476	14,068
	Age 15-24	34,579	14,546	14,217	2,661	3,155
	Percent	15.1	15.1	13.2	23.2	22.4
Tampa-St. Peterburg	Total	1,474,065	631,469	707,389	62,102	73,105
	Age 15-24	213,712	93,127	94,309	12,566	13,710
	Percent	14.5	14.7	13.3	20.2	18.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	Total	534,551	220,195	245,921	32,241	36,194
	Age 15-24	76,855	30,099	32,423	6,974	7,359
	Percent	14.4	13.7	13.2	21.6	20.3
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood	Total	929,584	391,949	438,383	47,401	51,851
	Age 15-24	128,864	52,311	55,071	10,260	11,222
	Percent	13.9	13.3	12.6	21.6	21.6
Ft. Myers	Total	181,208	79,281	84,823	8,199	8,905
	Age 15-24	23,815	10,145	10,083	1,736	1,851
	Percent	13.1	12.8	11.9	21.2	20.8
Bradenton	Total	135,415	57,411	65,191	6,156	6,657
	Age 15-24	14,866	6,123	6,154	1,285	1,324
	Percent	11.0	10.7	9.4	20.9	19.9
Sarasota	Total	183,426	80,780	93,546	4,137	4,963
	Age 15-24	18,807	8,718	8,244	865	980
	Percent	10.3	10.8	8.8	20.9	19.7
Statewide	Total	8,966,395	3,714,345	4,046,381	567,044	638,625
	Age 15-24	1,454,801	606,151	596,192	123,530	128,928
	Percent	16.2	16.3	14.7	21.8	20.2

Source: "1978 Age, Race, and Sex Components of Florida's Population," University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Division of Population Studies.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA IN 1978

Florida's 6.6 percent unemployment rate was the thirteenth highest of the 50 states and was 0.6 of a percentage point above the U.S. rate of 6.0 percent. State rates ranged from a high of 11.2 percent in Alaska to 2.9 percent in Nebraska. In general, the highest rates were usually found in Northeastern and Western states while most Midwestern states had average or below average levels of unemployment. Rates in the Southeast varied from a low of 4.3 percent in North Carolina to a high of 7.1 percent in Mississippi.

White unemployment stood at 5.5 percent for Florida and 5.2 percent nationally. Black and other employment was 0.5 percentage points lower in Florida than in the nation--11.4 percent compared to 11.9 percent. However, teenage unemployment rates in Florida were higher than the national averages for all race and sex categories. The highest jobless rates in the state were in the 16-17 and 18-19 nonwhite female categories with 54.9 percent and 49.7 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate for all 16-19 year old nonwhite youth in Florida was 44.6 percent compared to 15.1 percent for their white counterparts.

The trend reversed itself for 20-24 year olds with the state jobless rates for all race and sex categories being lower than the national averages. The overall unemployment rate for the 20-24 age cohort was 8.7 percent for Florida and 9.5 percent nationally. This was encouraging, but the nonwhite rate in the state at 15.9 percent was still over two times greater than the comparable white jobless rate in this age category.

It is evident that a major problem exists in youth unemployment both nationally and in the state. The problem is even more magnified when looking at 16-19 year old minority unemployment. Florida, with nearly one out of every two minority teenagers in the labor force jobless, must set up educational and training programs to ensure that youth unemployment problems, especially among teenage minorities, do not extend into adulthood.

Table 5

LABOR FORCE DATA ON YOUTH AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1978
(thousands)

Age	Civilian Labor Force			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Total				
16 & 17	4,050	3,269	781	19.3
18 & 19	5,490	4,712	778	14.2
20-24	14,923	13,498	1,425	9.5
16 and Over	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0
Total Male				
16 & 17	2,185	1,767	418	19.2
18 & 19	2,893	2,512	381	13.2
20-24	8,063	7,330	733	9.1
16 and Over	58,542	55,491	3,051	5.2
Total Female				
16 & 17	1,865	1,502	363	19.5
18 & 19	2,597	2,200	397	15.3
20-24	6,860	6,168	692	10.1
16 and Over	41,878	38,882	2,996	7.2
Total White				
16 & 17	3,652	3,033	619	16.9
18 & 19	4,837	4,279	559	11.6
20-24	13,006	11,978	1,028	7.9
16 and Over	88,456	83,836	4,620	5.2
Total White Male				
16 & 17	1,969	1,637	332	16.9
18 & 19	2,556	2,279	277	10.8
20-24	7,100	6,560	540	7.6
16 and Over	52,258	49,893	2,365	4.5
Total White Female				
16 & 17	1,683	1,396	287	17.1
18 & 19	2,281	2,000	282	12.4
20-24	5,906	5,418	488	8.3
16 and Over	36,198	33,943	2,255	6.2
Total Nonwhite				
16 & 17	398	236	163	41.0
18 & 19	652	433	219	33.6
20-24	1,917	1,520	397	20.7
16 and Over	11,963	10,537	1,427	11.9
Total Nonwhite Male				
16 & 17	216	130	87	40.0
18 & 19	337	233	104	30.8
20-24	963	770	193	20.0
16 and Over	6,284	5,599	686	10.9

Table 5 (continued)

LABOR FORCE DATA ON YOUTH AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1978
(thousands)

Age	Civilian Labor Force			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Total Nonwhite Female				
16 & 17	182	106	76	41.7
18 & 19	315	200	115	36.5
20-24	954	750	204	21.3
16 and Over	5,679	4,938	741	13.1

Source: Employment and Unemployment During 1978: An Analysis, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6

LABOR FORCE DATA ON FLORIDA YOUTH
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1978
(thousands)

Age	Civilian Labor Force			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Total				
16 & 17	159	121	38	23.7
18 & 19	203	168	36	17.6
20-24	473	432	41	8.7
16 and Over	3,689	3,444	245	6.6
Total Male				
16 & 17	88	69	19	22.1
18 & 19	104	90	14	13.3
20-24	239	220	19	7.9
16 and Over	2,107	1,989	118	5.6
Total Female				
16 & 17	70	52	18	25.7
18 & 19	99	77	22	22.1
20-24	234	212	22	9.5
16 and Over	1,581	1,455	127	8.0
Total White				
16 & 17	133	107	25	18.9
18 & 19	165	145	20	11.9
20-24	377	351	26	6.8
16 and Over	2,993	2,827	165	5.5
Total White Male				
16 & 17	76	61	14	19.1
18 & 19	87	79	8	9.7
20-24	196	184	12	6.2
16 and Over	1,742	1,654	88	5.1
Total White Female				
16 & 17	57	46	11	18.7
18 & 19	78	67	11	14.5
20-24	181	168	14	7.5
16 and Over	1,251	1,174	77	6.2
Total Nonwhite				
16 & 17	26	14	13	47.9
18 & 19	39	22	16	41.6
20-24	96	81	15	15.9
16 and Over	696	617	80	11.4
Total Nonwhite Male				
16 & 17	12	7	5	40.2
18 & 19	17	12	5	31.5
20-24	43	36	7	15.3
16 and Over	366	336	30	8.2

Table 6 (continued)

LABOR FORCE DATA ON FLORIDA YOUTH
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1978
(thousands)

Age	Civilian Labor Force			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Total Nonwhite Female				
16 & 17	14	6	8	54.9
18 & 19	21	11	11	49.7
20-24	53	45	9	16.4
16 and Over	330	281	50	15.0

Note: Items may not add to totals due to rounding. Data may not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics tests for statistical reliability and should be used with caution in making economic analyses.

Source: 1978 Current Population Survey (CPS) data, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL
CATEGORY NATIONALLY AND IN FLORIDA FOR 1978

In the four major occupational categories shown on the following table, Florida had a greater percentage of its work force in the white-collar, service and farmworker occupational groupings than the nation as a whole. Only the percentage employed in the blue-collar category was greater nationally. This is understandable since manufacturing plays a much smaller role in the state's economy than on the national level. The operative occupational subcategory where a large proportion of manufacturing workers are classified represented 11.5 percent of the nation's work force compared to 7.6 percent for Florida. Two of the state's major industries are tourism and agriculture, and this accounts for the greater percentage of Florida's work force being located in the service and farmworker occupational categories than is the case for the country. However, the differences in percentages are not as large as one might have perceived based on the generally-held economic scenerio of the Florida economy. This indicates that as Florida grows and attracts more industry, its economic characteristics are coming more in line with national trends.

When comparing male and female occupational breakouts at both the national and statewide levels, the greatest disparity is in the managerial and administration, clerical and service occupations. The higher-paying managerial jobs are dominated by men, while females are in much greater numbers in the lower-paying clerical and service positions. The greatest percentage difference is in the clerical occupations where over one-third of all females are clerical workers compared to about six percent for all males. These figures hold true nationally and for the state.

Overall, youth in the 16-19 age cohort are in lower-paying jobs when compared to all individuals in the total worker category nationally and statewide. Lack of education and job experience are the chief reasons. Primary examples of higher-paying jobs containing a small percentage of youth are in the professional and technical, the managerial and the craft and kindred fields.

When comparing the 16-19 year old male occupational distributions nationally and statewide, the greatest disparities occur in the white-collar and blue-collar worker categories. The subcategory with the greatest percentage difference is operatives--16.3 percent nationally compared to 8.3 percent for Florida.

The comparison of 16-19 year old females nationally and statewide indicates that over 42 percent of female Floridians are in clerical positions compared to about 35 percent nationally. However, five percent fewer 16-19 year old females are in blue-collar jobs in Florida than at the national level. Another interesting fact is that young females in the service occupations in Florida occupy a smaller percentage of total 16-19 year old female employees than is the rate nationally. With Florida's population containing a greater percentage of elderly than is the case for the country, a larger proportion of older females are working in the lower-paying service occupations.

Table 7

Employed Persons by Occupation, Sex, and Age Nationally and for Florida for 1978
(Thousands)

Occupation	U.S. Total	Florida Total	U.S. Males 16 and over	Florida Males 16 and over	U.S. Females 16 and over	Florida Females 16 and over	U.S. Males 16-19	Florida Males 16-19	U.S. Females 16-19	Florida Females 16-19
Total	94,373	3,444	55,491	1,989	38,882	1,455	4,279	159	3,702	130
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-Collar Workers	50.0	51.7	40.8	42.5	63.2	64.3	15.2	17.8	49.5	60.2
Professional and Technical	15.1	13.2	14.7	13.8	15.6	12.4	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.8
Management and Administration exc. Farm	10.7	11.8	14.0	15.1	6.1	7.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0
Sales Workers	6.3	7.9	5.9	7.6	6.9	8.3	5.4	6.4	11.1	11.7
Clerical Workers	17.9	18.9	6.2	6.1	34.6	36.5	6.3	6.8	34.8	42.1
Blue-Collar Workers	33.4	30.2	46.4	43.4	14.8	12.0	56.0	51.5	12.3	7.4
Craft and Kindred	13.1	13.4	21.1	22.0	1.8	1.7	11.1	11.2	1.2	0.5
Operatives exc. Transportation	11.5	7.6	11.8	7.1	11.1	8.2	16.3	8.3	8.0	4.5
Transportation Equipment Oper.	3.8	3.7	5.9	5.5	0.7	1.1	4.4	2.3	0.4	0.8
Nonfarm Laborers	5.0	5.5	7.6	8.8	1.3	1.1	24.3	29.8	2.6	1.7
Service Workers	13.6	14.8	8.7	9.6	20.7	22.0	22.4	24.0	36.8	30.9
Private Household Workers	1.2	1.7	(1)	0.1	2.9	3.8	0.3	(1)	6.5	2.6
Other Service Workers	12.4	13.2	8.6	9.5	17.7	18.1	22.1	24.0	30.3	28.2
Farm Workers	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.4	1.3	1.7	6.3	6.6	1.5	1.5
Farmers and Farm Management	1.6	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)
Farm Laborers and Supervisor	1.4	2.7	1.7	3.6	1.0	1.4	5.9	6.5	1.5	1.5

[1] Less than 0.05 percent

Note: The Florida estimates for the 16-19 age cohort may not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics publication criteria and should be used with caution in making economic analysis.

Sources: Employment and Unemployment During 1978: An Analysis, February 1979, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and 1978 Current Population Survey (CPS) data.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT-SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL: OCTOBER 1977

Highlights

The percent of persons who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates (high school dropouts) declined for 20 and 21 year olds from 1967 to 1977. The percent of white 20 and 21 year old high school dropouts declined from about 17 percent to 14 percent during the period, while for blacks the figure fell from 35 to 25 percent. The proportion of black elementary and high school age youth enrolled two or more years below the modal grade for their age was significantly reduced in the past 10 years. Blacks comprised 11 percent of all college students in 1977. They represented 13 percent of college freshman and sophomores, but only 9 percent of seniors. Students 22 years old and over have accounted for most of the growth in two year colleges in the 1970's. The number of 25 to 34 year old students in graduate school almost doubled from 1970 to 1977, while those under 25 years old increased by 20 percent.

Black College Enrollment

In 1970, about one-half million black students were in college, representing about seven percent of all college students. By 1977, 1.1 million black students 14 to 34 years old were enrolled in college comprising about 11 percent of the college population. A larger proportion of black students were enrolled in the first two years of college than at higher levels, with about two-thirds of black students enrolled as freshmen or sophomores compared with half of all white students.

Black students accounted for 13 percent of all freshmen and sophomores and 13 percent of total college age population 18 to 21 years old. However, they accounted for only nine percent of all seniors. Furthermore, there was some evidence which indicated that the proportion of black graduate students when compared to all graduate students decreased to six percent.

The fact that a higher proportion of freshmen and sophomores in 1977 were black suggests that their college attainment levels might soon reach those of whites. Yet, even though blacks seem to enroll at the entry level of college at reasonably high rates, there is evidence that they have not been enrolling at the advanced levels at equally high rates. For example, in 1977 the proportion of all seniors who were black should be close to the proportion of all freshmen in 1974 who were black. However, nine percent of the seniors in 1977 were black compared with 12 percent of the freshmen in 1974. The proportion of blacks enrolled in college full time was about the same as for whites; so it does not appear that the enrollment practices of blacks would prevent them from reaching the third or fourth year of college at the same rate as whites. Therefore, a higher proportion of blacks must discontinue their college education prior to graduation.

Dropouts and Modal Grade of Enrollment

Lower educational levels of blacks compared with whites are evident in school enrollment rates of youth and in the educational attainment of adults. In recent years, more black youth have remained in high school and college and, in addition, those enrolled have been less likely to drop behind in school. For example, high school graduation rates for blacks have increased substantially more than for whites, with the difference in the proportion of blacks and whites who have completed high school dropping from 22 to 15 percentage points. Therefore, current enrollment rates suggest that the difference between black and white high school graduation levels will decrease further in the next 10 years. In addition, there is already evidence that among young high school graduates, blacks and whites are attending college at about the same rate.

About 16 percent of all persons 20 and 21 years old were not enrolled in school in 1977 and had not completed high school (high school dropouts). The comparable percentage was 19 percent in 1967. However, the percentage of black youths who were not graduates and not in school decreased even more. In 1967, 35 percent of black 20- and 21-year olds were dropouts; in 1977, the figure was 25 percent. For whites of the same age, the figure dipped from 17 percent to 14 percent, a smaller, but significant, change. At younger ages the differences were not so great; around eight percent of both black and white 16 and 17 year olds were dropouts in 1977.

Information on students still in school gives some insight into attainment levels for adults in the near future. In the 10-year period from 1967 to 1977, there was a rise in the enrollment rates of teenage youth, particularly among blacks. In addition to the significant increase in the proportion of black teenagers remaining in school (91 percent of 16 and 17 year olds in 1977 compared with 84 percent in 1967), there was reduction in the proportion of black students enrolled below the modal grade for their age. During this period, more black than white children were enrolled below their modal grade, but a decline has occurred in the proportion of black high school age youth severely behind their age mates. In 1967, about 18 percent of black 16 and 17 year old students were enrolled at least two years below the modal grade for their age; by 1977, the proportion was reduced to 10 percent.

For younger high school age students (14 and 15 year olds), a similar trend occurred for black youth between 1967 and 1977 in the proportion of students two or more years below the mode. The figure for blacks in 1977 was not significantly different from that for whites. For whites there was a two percent decrease in the proportion of students two or more years below the mode; for blacks, the decrease was a substantial nine percent.

The proportion of children enrolled in school below the modal grade is higher at high school age than at entering level elementary school age. About 12 percent of enrolled six to nine year olds and 20 percent of 14 and 15 year olds were below the modal grade in 1977. Because most children who fall behind in school have usually done so by 14 years of age, there was little difference in modal grade of enrollment between ages 14 and 17.

Male and female children differ in likelihood of being enrolled below the modal grade; a significantly larger proportion of males than females were enrolled below the mode, particularly among older children in 1977. For whites, the proportion of males and females below the mode did not change significantly between 1967 and 1977. For blacks, the proportion of males below the mode was well above the proportion for females in 1967 but dropped to a level not significantly different from females in 1977.

Table 8

High School Graduation and College Enrollment Rates for Persons 18 to 24 Years Old, by Race: 1967 and 1977 Nationally
(Numbers in Thousands)

Age, Enrollment Status	1977		1967	
	White	Black	White	Black
Total, 18 to 24 Years Old	23,430	3,387	17,500	2,283
High School Graduate	19,291	2,286	13,657	1,276
Percent	82.3	67.5	78.0	55.9
Enrolled in College	6,209	721	4,708	297
Percent of High School Graduates	32.2	31.5	34.5	23.3
Not High School Graduate	4,138	1,099	3,841	1,007
Not Enrolled in School	3,445	808	3,141	788
Percent of Total	14.7	23.9	17.9	34.5

Source: School Enrollment-Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 9

Black College Students 14 to 34 Years Old, by Level: 1970 and 1977 Nationally
(Numbers in Thousands)

Year in College	1977		1970	
	Number	Percent of all Students	Number	Percent of all Students
Black College Students	1,103	10.8	522	7.0
Freshman	380	13.0	190	8.6
Sophomore	327	13.8	146	8.4
Junior	164	9.8	89	7.1
Senior	123	8.6	57	5.3
Graduate Student	110	6.1	40	3.5

Source: School Enrollment-Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October, 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

FLORIDA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE YOUTH DATA

A viable source of information on Florida's youth are the data on applicants registered with the Florida State Employment Service (FSES). These data are summarized on Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) tables. The tables reflect various characteristics of applicants, counseling and placement services, job orders received and filled, and other types of activities performed by FSES. Most data are tabulated statewide and for local offices, with some limited breakouts for counties, districts and SMSA's.

YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 159,788 applicants in the active file in Florida at the end of April, over 31 percent were 24 and under. The largest percentage of youth was in the minority grouping with 35.2 percent younger than 25. Other categories with over a 25 percent representation of 24 year olds and younger were females, economically disadvantaged, seasonal farmworkers and welfare. The handicapped category had the lowest percentage of youth at 2.0 percent. The black not Hispanic subcategory and the economically disadvantaged had the highest percentages of teenagers--13.9 and 13.2 percent, respectively. This compared with 10.0 percent of all active registrants in the state being age 19 and younger.

In summation, it appears that the greatest pool of youth available for jobs who have registered with the Employment Service are in the female, economically disadvantaged, minority and welfare categories. The seasonal farmworker classification has a high percentage of youth (34.4 percent), but the absolute number of registrants are small.

YOUTH APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY JOB CLASSIFICATION

The following table is divided into two categories of active applicants--regular and entry level. Regular applicants have job experience in the occupational categories which they are placed, while entry level applicants are not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation but are assigned an occupational code.

In the regular active file 16,848 (15.4 percent) of all applicants were under age of 22. Of these nearly 17,000 applicants, over 61 percent were in the clerical and sales and the domestic fields. This compared with 50.6 percent of all regular applicants. The farming, fishing and forestry category had the greatest percentage of under 22 applicants at 25.4 percent, but this represented only a small number of individuals numerically. The other two occupational categories which contained substantial numbers of youth applicants were the structural and the transportation, packing and miscellaneous fields.

A much greater percentage of entry level applicants are under age 22 than regular applicants--39.8 percent compared to 15.4 percent. This is understandable because of the lack of job experience inherent in the youth labor market. As was the case for regular applicants under age 22, the greatest numbers of entry level applicants were in the clerical and sales and the domestic fields--62.3 percent--followed by the structural and the transportation, packing and miscellaneous occupations.

Table 10

Florida

Characteristics of Youth in the Active File
as of April 30, 1979

					Minority Group				Veteran			
	Total	Female	Economically Disadvantaged	Handicapped	Total	Black not Hispanic	Hispanic	Welfare	Total	Vietnam-era	Special Veteran	Seasonal Farmworker
Total	159,788	80,532	44,239	8,216	63,293	50,563	11,790	28,879	27,829	9,673	2,716	1,281
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 & Under	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	0.1
16-17	2.1	1.9	4.4	0.1	2.8	3.1	1.7	5.3	--	--	--	3.1
18-19	7.7	8.0	8.6	0.3	9.5	10.6	5.4	6.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	9.8
20-21	8.6	8.8	8.1	0.5	9.5	10.4	5.5	6.3	4.0	1.8	0.7	9.1
22-24	12.6	12.0	11.1	1.1	13.2	14.3	8.3	9.6	12.0	17.6	5.0	12.3
24 & Under	31.1	30.8	32.4	2.0	35.2	38.6	21.1	28.3	16.9	19.6	5.8	34.4

Source: ESARS Active File as of 4/30/79 - Table 93.

Table 11

Florida
Active Applicants Available by Job Classification
as of April 30, 1979

Occupacion	Active Applicants	Under 22	Percent Under 22
Regular Applicants			
0-1 Professional, Technical, Manager	15,813	614	3.9
2 Clerical and Sales	31,366	5,582	17.8
3 Domestic	24,045	4,748	19.7
4 Farm, Fish, Forestry	3,023	759	25.1
5 Processing	1,407	190	13.5
6 Machine Trades	4,688	630	13.4
7 Bench Work	5,316	431	8.1
8 Structural	13,775	2,184	15.9
9 Transportation, Packing and Miscellaneous	9,957	1,710	17.2
Total	109,390	16,848	15.4
Entry Level Applicants			
0-1 Professional, Technical, Manager	978	128	13.1
2 Clerical and Sales	1,962	868	44.2
3 Domestic	1,547	730	47.2
4 Farm, Fish, Forestry	207	104	50.2
5 Processing	36	13	36.1
6 Machine Trades	263	111	42.2
7 Bench Work	270	70	25.9
8 Structural	679	317	46.7
9 Transportation, Packing and Miscellaneous	507	226	44.6
Total	6,449	2,567	39.8

Source: ESARS Active File as of 4/30/79 - Table 96.

YOUTH PLACEMENT

The Florida State Employment Service placed almost 172,000 applicants in fiscal year 1978. Of these, 34.1 percent were age 21 and under while 49.5 percent were under 25 years old. The economically disadvantaged category had the greatest percentage of its applicants placed under age 22 at 46.4 percent. Minority youth placed under 22 was also a large percentage of the total minority category--41.5 percent. Only 28.0 percent of all recently separated veterans placed were under 22. However, this category had the greatest percentage of applicants placed under age 25--61.5 percent. This was indicative of the preponderance of veterans in the 22-24 age cohort--33.5 percent. The great majority of placements, about 95 percent, were in nonagricultural jobs in all the demographic groups shown on the following table.

WAGE RATES FOR YOUTH PLACED

The greatest percentage of all applicants placed was in the $2.65-$2.99 wage range during fiscal year 1978. Approximately 48 percent of all individuals placed in this wage category were age 21 and under, an indication of the relatively low wages received by the young worker. Low wages for youth were even more exemplified when looking at the under 20 age cohort, where over three-fourths of the applicants placed received less than $3.00 per hour. Since the minimum wage was $2.65 per hour at the end of fiscal year 1978, it was evident that a large proportion of young job seekers were not commanding more than the minimum when employed.

In every wage category $3.50 and up the percentage of youth 21 and under placed was lower than the statewide average. Also, the average hourly wages for the under 20, 20-21, and 22-24 age cohorts were lower than the mean statewide rate.

Table 12

Youth Placements in Florida by Various Demographic Groups
Fiscal Year 1978

Age	Total	Nonagricultural	Agricultural
Total Applicants Placed	171,953	163,569	10,662
Under 20	37,159	35,354	2,377
20-21	21,540	20,589	1,326
22-24	26,428	25,405	1,397
24 and Under (Percent)	49.5	49.7	47.9
Total Minority Placed	67,701	63,740	4,719
Under 20	19,218	18,606	764
20-21	8,893	8,537	485
22-24	10,143	9,728	552
24 and Under (Percent)	56.5	57.8	38.2
Total Economically Disadvantaged Placed	46,919	44,427	2,980
Under 20	16,012	15,622	502
20-21	5,774	5,551	298
22-24	6,104	5,847	331
24 and Under (Percent)	59.4	60.8	38.0
Total Recently Separated Veterans Placed	5,443	5,309	240
Under 20	423	411	28
20-21	1,099	1,066	56
22-24	1,825	1,773	83
24 and Under (Percent)	61.5	61.2	70.0

Note: Applicants will be counted only once in total column, but may be counted in both the nonagricultural and agricultural columns.

Source: ESARS Table Series 03 covering the period 10/1/77 - 9/30/78.

Table 13

Florida

Wage Rates of Youth Placed
Fiscal Year 1978

Age	Total Apps. (100 Percent)	Percent Under $2.30	Percent $2.30-$2.64	Percent $2.65-$2.99	Percent $3.00-$3.49	Percent $3.50-$3.99	Percent $4.00-$4.49	Percent $4.50-$4.99	Percent $5.00-$5.49	Percent $5.50 & Over	Average Per Hour	Percent Other
Total	171,953	3.5	12.3	42.8	23.9	11.1	6.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	$3.40	6.2
Under 20	37,159	4.4	12.3	66.8	15.0	4.9	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	$2.76	3.5
20-21	21,540	3.7	13.6	49.0	25.5	10.8	4.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	$2.92	4.8
22-24	26,428	3.1	12.0	37.4	28.6	13.8	7.7	3.2	2.4	2.1	$3.13	6.4

Source: ESARS Table 15 covering the period 10/1/77-9/30/78.

Note: Applicants may be placed in more than one category during the fiscal year so percentages will not total to 100 percent.

OCCUPATIONS IN DEMAND LISTED FOR YOUNG JOBSEEKERS NATIONALLY AND IN FLORIDA

The Labor Department earmarked 70 occupations with high demand for young jobseekers listed with the 2,500 Employment Service offices throughout the country. The time period covered was January-March 1979, and the jobs required either a high school education or college preparation.

Examples of occupations listed requiring a high school education were full-charge bookkeeper, electronics mechanic, keypunch operator, sales agent, insurance, secretary and teller, general. Jobs requiring education beyond high school included accountant, programmer, business, electronics, engineer, guidance counselor and general duty nurse. The following tables list the occupations and the salary range.

Table 14

Occupations Usually Requiring Education Beyond High School, January-March 1979

Occupation	Salary Range Nationally	Areas in Florida Which had a Significant Number of Job Openings
Accountant	$ 8,790-$17,895	
Administrative Assistant	$ 7,307-$14,929	Demand not concentrated in individual areas
Case Aide, Social Service	$ 7,150-$10,324	Demand not concentrated in individual areas
Case Worker, Social Service	$ 6,786-$11,983	Jacksonville
Civil Engineer	$10,053-$22,400	
Electronics Engineer	$13,441-$26,013	
Electronics Technician	$ 8,365-$16,473	
Employment Interviewer	$ 7,250-$12,765	
Faculty Member, College	$ 7,717-$19,354	
Guidance Counselor	$ 7,080-$12,195	
Laboratory Tester	$ 6,987-$13,358	
Mechanical Engineer	$13,167-$26,740	
Nurse, General Duty	$ 9,213-$13,867	Ft. Lauderdale
Nurse, Practical (LPN)	$ 7,061-$10,970	
Programmer, Business	$10,041-$18,741	
Programmer, Engineer & Scientific	$11,510-$20,322	
Public-Relations Representative	$ 7,303-$16,022	
Recreation Supervisor	$ 6,633-$19,787	
Systems Analyst, EDP	$12,312-$21,552	
Teacher, Preschool	$ 6,032-$ 9,594	
Teacher, Elementary School	$ 7,168-$15,660	
Teacher, Secondary School	$ 8,668-$15,800	

Source: United States Department of Labor "News," Office of Information, Washington D.C., May 8, 1979.

Table 15

Occupations Usually Requiring High School Education
January-March 1979

Occupation	Salary Range Nationally	Areas in Florida Which Had a Significant Number of Job Openings
Assistant Teacher	$ 6,032-$ 8,739	Demand not concentrated in individual areas
Case Aide	$ 6,032-$ 9,525	Demand not concentrated in individual areas
Community Organization Worker	$ 6,660-$10,566	
Drafter, Mechanical	$ 7,703-$14,962	
Group Worker	$ 6,552-$10,607	
Instructor, Vocational Training	$ 7,444-$15,116	
Management Trainee	$ 6,365-$11,297	
Manager, Food Service	$ 6,575-$15,184	
Manager Retail Store	$ 6,266-$12,206	Orlando
Program Aide, Group Work	$ 6,126-$ 9,869	
Accounting Clerk	$ 6,331-$ 9,877	Ft. Lauderdale, Jacksonville
Administrative Clerk	$ 6,097-$ 9,252	In demand at most job bank locations
Bill Collector	$ 6,213-$10,685	Demand not concentrated in individual areas
Billing Typist	$ 6,153-$ 9,445	
Clerk Typist	$ 6,118-$ 9,093	In demand at most job bank locations
Clerk, General	$ 6,032-$ 8,625	In demand at most job bank locations
Computer Operator	$ 6,681-$12,048	
File Clerk	$ 6,032-$ 8,073	
Full-Charge Bookkeeper	$ 6,276-$11,541	Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Tampa & Jacksonville
Inventory Clerk	$ 6,070-$ 9,611	
Keypunch Operator	$ 6,215-$ 9,786	
Legal Secretary	$ 6,253-$10,732	
Library Assistant	$ 6,032-$ 8,987	Demand not concentrated in individual areas
Mail Clerk	$ 6,096-$ 9,128	
Receptionist	$ 6,073-$ 8,546	Ft. Lauderdale, Miami and Tampa
Sales Agent, Insurance	$ 7,007-$13,344	Jacksonville, Orlando, Tallahassee & Tampa
Salesperson, General Merchandise	$ 6,032-$ 9,105	Miami and Tallahassee
Salesperson, Household Appliances	$ 6,046-$11,497	
Secretary	$ 6,366-$11,078	In demand at most job bank locations
Shipping/Receiving Clerk	$ 6,116-$ 9,636	Miami
Sales Representative, Bldg. Equipment & Supplies	$ 6,130-$16,095	
Stenographer	$ 6,612-$10,464	
Survey Worker	$ 6,195-$ 8,890	
Teacher Aide	$ 6,032-$ 8,226	
Telephone Operator	$ 6,077-$ 8,610	Miami and Tampa
Teller, General	$ 6,037-$ 8,060	
Typist	$ 6,145-$ 9,863	Miami
Attendent, Children's Institution	$ 2.90-$ 4.61	
Dispatcher Radio	$ 2.91-$ 4.64	Demand not concentrated in individual cases
Nursery School Attendent	$ 2.90-$ 3.58	Demand not concentrated in individual cases
Police Officer	$ 3.11-$ 5.36	
Automobile-Mechanic Apprentice	$ 2.94-$ 5.37	Demand not concentrated in individual cases
Electronics Tester	$ 3.57-$ 6.70	Tampa
Tire-Builder, Automobile	$ 4.36-$ 7.51	
Electrician Apprentice	$ 3.23-$ 5.61	
Maintenance Supervisor	$ 3.38-$ 7.30	Tallahassee
Sheet-Metal-Worker Apprentice	$ 3.03-$ 5.57	

Source: United States Department of Labor "News," Office of Information, Washington D.C., May 8, 1979.

FLORIDA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1978

Florida had a total of 306 public high schools with twelfth grade graduating classes in 1978. Twenty-seven of these schools had 25 or fewer graduates. Almost 9 out of 10 graduating seniors came from schools with more than 200 graduates in the class. The 68 schools which had more than 500 graduating seniors accounted for almost 46 percent of the state's public high school graduates.

Of Florida's 91,613 graduating seniors in 1978, almost 50 percent enrolled in institutions of higher learning or some type of technical or trade school for training. From the following table, it can be seen that the state's community colleges play a major role in the education of Florida's youth. Over 25 percent of all 1978 high school graduates enrolled in these two year institutions. Another 13.8 percent registered to attend school in in-state four year institutions, while 6.7 percent of the graduating seniors chose to attend out-of-state universities. In addition, another 4.4 percent of the graduates opted to receive additional training in technical or trade schools. Table 17 gives data by county on the types of post-secondary institutions entered into by each county's graduating high school seniors.

Table 16

Florida High School Graduates for 1977 and 1978

	1977		1978		Percent Change
Total Number of Graduates*	89,116		91,613		
Graduates Reported Entering:					
Public Community Colleges	23,015	25.83%	21,962	23.97%	- 4.58%
Private Community Colleges	495	.56%	1,018	1.11%	105.66%
Public Universities or Colleges	9,799	11.00%	10,319	11.26%	5.31%
Private Universities or Colleges	2,238	2.51%	2,289	2.50%	2.28%
Out-of-State Colleges	6,586	7.39%	6,167	6.73%	- 6.36%
Technical, Trade or Other Schools	3,625	4.07%	4,028	4.40%	11.12%
Did Not Immediately Continue Education	43,358	48.65%	45,830	50.03%	5.70%

*1978 figures include twelfth grade graduates from Adult Centers, Exceptional and Gifted Schools.

Source: "MIS Statistical Brief," February 1979, State of Florida Department of Education.

Table 17

1978 High School Graduates by County and Type of Post-Secondary Institution Entered
1978-79

County	1977-78 Total High School Graduates	Community College		Florida Universities & Colleges		Out-of-State Colleges	Technical, Trade and Other		Did Not Immediately Continue Education
		Public	Private	Public	Private		In-State	Out-of-State	
Alachua	1,524	279	0	210	10	85	19	2	919
Baker	206	32	0	2	1	3	4	0	164
Bay	1,329	361	0	53	1	118	25	18	753
Bradford	270	58	0	13	1	6	1	2	189
Brevard	4,053	1,223	10	532	108	423	76	52	1,629
Broward	8,449	1,695	64	1,037	236	979	239	73	4,126
Calhoun	111	38	0	6	0	0	3	0	64
Charlotte	428	44	0	54	15	16	5	2	292
Citrus	428	112	3	29	5	21	13	4	241
Clay	855	112	0	82	16	62	7	1	575
Collier	791	96	6	147	45	24	97	3	373
Columbia	418	117	11	21	10	40	0	6	213
Dade	13,287	4,252	330	1,355	554	642	365	241	5,548
DeSoto	162	25	0	25	3	5	15	2	87
Dixie	98	10	0	2	1	11	1	0	73
Duval	6,598	1,250	50	615	182	306	94	28	4,073
Escambia	2,925	1,090	2	114	18	232	76	73	1,320
Flagler	94	31	4	5	1	2	1	0	50
Franklin	119	11	0	2	0	14	2	0	90
Gadsden	571	77	0	109	10	21	78	0	276
Gilchrist	121	28	3	8	3	4	0	0	75
Glades	54	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	45
Gulf	166	26	0	10	5	6	11	1	107
Hamilton	128	22	0	2	0	6	0	0	98
Hardee	155	0	26	0	5	1	5	5	113
Hendry	172	26	0	19	7	25	2	6	87
Hernando	321	67	10	35	22	22	6	5	154
Highlands	484	95	0	56	8	35	31	3	256
Hillsborough	6,804	875	39	715	108	236	253	33	4,545
Holmes	188	66	1	11	2	5	4	6	93
Indian River	504	151	0	49	6	55	19	8	216
Jackson	484	175	0	12	1	17	14	4	261
Jefferson	134	14	0	13	0	7	3	1	96
Lafayette	49	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	34
Lake	994	243	21	58	29	83	13	17	530

Table 17 (continued)

1978 High School Graduates by County and Type of Post-Secondary Institution Entered
1978-79

County	1977-78 Total High School Graduates	Community College		Florida Univeristies & Colleges		Out-of-State Colleges	Technical, Trade and Other		Did Not Immediately Continue Education
		Public	Private	Public	Private		In-State	Out-of-State	
Lee	1,551	448	15	124	35	123	69	3	734
Leon	1,314	265	0	318	12	59	27	0	633
Levy	250	39	1	4	4	7	4	1	190
Liberty	53	12	0	1	0	2	1	0	37
Madison	158	40	0	2	2	6	3	3	102
Manatee	1,044	295	0	58	27	71	35	0	558
Marion	1,205	402	1	61	15	64	99	72	491
Martin	481	90	2	55	2	35	3	2	292
Monroe	539	131	3	60	19	31	43	4	248
Nassau	430	51	3	22	5	28	2	4	315
Okaloosa	1,940	569	30	251	23	165	88	11	813
Okeechobee	201	26	0	6	1	1	8	0	159
Orange	5,266	1,058	83	973	144	482	262	66	2,198
Osceola	404	45	0	40	4	21	11	2	281
Palm Beach	3,926	982	10	389	69	241	68	30	2,137
Pasco	1,175	188	42	140	52	40	90	13	610
Pinellas	5,799	1,813	27	835	87	531	356	30	2,120
Polk	3,364	560	11	341	111	304	131	32	1,874
Putnam	492	110	2	29	4	8	27	12	300
St. Johns	313	110	0	77	10	4	13	0	99
St. Lucie	539	160	9	31	8	8	22	8	293
Santa Rosa	814	330	3	58	5	39	24	11	344
Sarasota	1,613	186	143	286	61	121	39	3	774
Seminole	1,809	455	24	484	69	97	39	8	633
Sumter	221	64	0	3	0	2	11	0	141
Suwannee	283	66	0	17	4	13	2	3	178
Taylor	187	36	22	12	0	6	0	0	111
Union	86	12	0	1	0	2	0	0	71
Volusia	2,116	598	6	208	101	107	96	41	959
Wakulla	125	13	0	10	1	5	4	1	91
Walton	251	54	0	12	0	28	1	8	148
Washington	190	46	1	4	0	4	3	1	131
State	91,613	21,962	1,018	10,319	2,289	6,167	3,063	965	45,830

Source: "MIS Statistical Brief", February 1979, State of Florida Department of Education.

FLORIDA HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUT DATA
1977-1978

There were 489,301 high school students (grades 9-12) enrolled in Florida in the fall of 1978. This accounted for over 32 percent of all public school enrollees. The racial composition for the high school students was 72.5 percent white, 20.5 percent black, 6.5 percent Hispanic and 0.5 percent for other races. Florida had over 55,000 dropouts for the 1977-1978 school year of which the majority were in grades 9-12. Approximately 62.5 percent of the dropouts were white, 25.8 percent black, 11.2 percent Hispanic and 0.6 percent other races. As can be seen from the two sets of data presented, the percentage of minority dropouts was significantly higher than their incidence in the high school population (almost 26 percent greater for blacks and over 72 percent higher for Hispanics). This fact indicates that incentives are needed to keep the minority students in school. Without a high school education in addition to other racial factors that might be involved, the minority high school dropout is at a tremendous disadvantage when entering the job market. Unemployment rates in certain areas of Florida are greater than 50 percent for minority youths under 20 years of age.

Table 18

Florida School Enrollment and Dropouts 1977-1978

Enrollments/ Dropouts	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total
Student Membership Pre-K - 12 Fall 1978						
Total	1,052,874	350,347	100,400	8,765	1,500	1,513,886
Percent	69.6	23.1	6.6	0.6	0.1	100.0
Student Membership Grades 9-12, Fall 1978						
Total	354,882	100,250	31,738	1,938	493	489,301
Percent	72.5	20.5	6.5	0.4	0.1	100.0
School Dropouts 1977-1978 School Year						
Total	34,681	14,321	6,195	256	40	55,493
Percent	62.5	25.8	11.2	0.5	0.1	100.0

Source: State of Florida Department of Education, 1979.

Table 19

FLORIDA

SCHOOL DROPOUTS K-12, 1977-78 SCHOOL YEAR

District	MALE						FEMALE						
	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total Male	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total Female	Total
Alachua	253	93	-	-	-	346	111	69	-	-	-	180	526
Baker	29	7	-	-	-	36	26	3	-	-	-	29	65
Bay	350	34	2	-	-	386	316	21	2	-	-	339	725
Bradford	36	8	-	-	-	44	31	8	1	-	-	40	84
Brevard	284	42	3	1	1	331	213	31	3	-	-	247	578
Broward	2,606	575	90	8	1	3,280	2,152	497	75	6	1	2,731	6,011
Calhoun	16	1	-	-	-	17	18	1	-	-	-	19	36
Charlotte	78	7	-	-	-	85	72	5	-	-	-	77	162
Citrus	92	6	-	-	-	98	52	-	-	-	1	53	151
Clay	151	25	-	-	1	177	128	12	-	-	-	140	317
Collier	114	22	152	-	-	288	94	13	113	-	-	220	508
Columbia	62	12	-	-	-	74	67	25	-	-	-	92	166
Dade	4,042	3,232	2,876	129	17	10,296	2,897	3,585	2,295	51	3	8,831	19,127
DeSoto	63	17	2	-	-	82	40	14	-	-	-	54	136
Dixie	13	-	-	-	-	13	16	1	-	-	-	17	30
Duval	1,522	512	4	3	-	2,041	1,194	394	6	5	-	1,599	3,640
Escambia	399	164	-	2	1	566	331	130	1	1	1	464	1,030
Flagler	10	5	-	-	-	15	5	2	-	-	-	7	22
Franklin	23	3	-	-	-	26	23	4	-	-	-	27	53
Gadsden	22	81	-	-	-	103	9	64	-	-	-	73	176
Gilchrist	12	-	-	-	-	12	6	1	-	-	-	7	19
Glades	6	-	1	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	1	6	13
Gulf	13	2	-	-	-	15	8	3	-	-	-	11	26
Hamilton	12	12	-	-	-	24	12	4	-	-	-	16	40
Hardee	74	3	10	-	-	87	35	3	10	-	-	48	135
Hendry	67	54	18	-	1	140	49	17	15	-	1	82	222
Hernando	47	6	2	-	1	58	33	7	1	-	-	41	99
Highlands	96	19	2	-	-	117	47	25	-	-	-	72	189
Hillsborough	2,444	638	152	10	1	3,245	1,792	580	111	7	1	2,491	5,736
Holmes	45	1	-	-	-	46	36	2	-	-	-	38	84
Indian River	115	27	-	3	-	145	87	21	-	1	-	109	254
Jackson	44	18	-	-	-	62	39	13	-	-	-	52	114
Jefferson	5	8	-	-	-	13	1	12	-	-	-	13	26
Lafayette	11	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	-	-	-	11	22
Lake	160	44	3	-	-	207	110	37	1	-	-	148	355
Lee	424	111	19	-	-	554	229	73	14	-	-	316	870
Leon	143	137	-	-	-	280	82	63	-	-	-	145	425
Levy	31	18	-	-	-	49	20	7	1	-	-	28	77
Liberty	5	1	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	7
Madison	17	24	-	-	-	41	20	18	-	-	-	38	79
Manatee	220	53	5	3	-	281	153	51	7	2	-	213	494
Marion	146	52	2	-	-	200	88	48	1	-	1	138	338
Martin	126	29	1	-	-	156	64	19	1	-	-	84	240
Monroe	45	3	15	-	-	63	49	5	7	-	-	61	124
Nassau	49	9	-	-	-	58	38	5	-	-	-	43	101
Okaloosa	291	35	-	3	2	331	176	25	-	5	2	208	539
Okeechobee	38	5	2	-	-	45	20	4	1	-	-	25	70
Orange	472	71	18	1	1	563	382	83	12	1	-	478	1,041
Osceola	52	2	2	-	-	56	55	4	1	-	-	60	116
Palm Beach	559	237	46	-	-	842	387	150	26	-	-	563	1,405
Pasco	273	14	10	-	-	297	221	6	5	-	-	232	529
Pinellas	1,361	349	5	2	-	1,717	899	302	1	4	-	1,206	2,923
Polk	531	119	16	1	-	667	415	115	5	-	-	535	1,202
Putnam	124	47	-	-	-	171	99	38	-	-	-	137	308
St. Johns	63	28	-	-	-	91	46	25	-	-	-	71	162
St. Lucie	377	110	2	-	-	489	279	123	1	-	-	403	892
Santa Rosa	132	9	-	1	-	142	156	8	-	3	-	167	309
Sarasota	310	32	2	-	-	344	237	44	-	1	-	282	626
Seminole	256	33	1	1	-	291	197	21	3	-	-	221	512
Sumter	43	16	3	-	-	62	15	12	1	-	-	28	90
Suwannee	43	9	-	-	-	52	31	11	-	-	-	42	94
Taylor	26	8	-	-	-	34	8	7	-	-	-	15	49
Union	18	2	1	-	-	21	17	5	-	-	-	22	43
Volusia	373	89	6	1	-	469	281	93	1	-	1	376	845
Wakulla	21	7	-	-	-	28	13	5	-	-	-	18	46
Walton	31	1	-	-	-	32	11	2	-	-	-	13	45
Washington	4	3	-	-	-	7	7	1	-	-	-	8	15
STATE	19,920	7,343	3,473	169	27	30,932	14,761	6,978	2,722	87	13	24,561	55,493

Source: Florida Department of Education.

FLORIDA YOUTH ARREST DATA

The distribution of persons arrested by age category in Florida during 1978 illustrates the vast involvement in criminal activity by the youth in Florida. Nearly 9.6 percent of all persons arrested for the year were under age 15, 25.8 percent under 18 and 41.7 percent under the age of 21. Total juvenile arrests (persons less than 18 years old) for all offenses in 1978 increased by 8.7 percent from 1977, while adult arrests showed a much smaller gain of 2.3 percent from the previous year.

A percentage distribution by sex for 1978 reveals 82.3 percent of all persons arrested were male, with total male arrests increasing by 4.5 percent over 1977. Total female arrests showed a 0.9 percent gain over the previous year. For total arrests by race in 1978, 72.7 percent were white, 27.0 percent black, and 0.3 percent other races.

In the juvenile age category, 77.7 percent of all persons arrested were male. Racially, the breakdown was 72.6 percent white, 27.1 percent black and the other 0.3 percent were comprised of other races. In handling the juvenile arrest cases for 1978, 72.4 percent were referred to juvenile court or probation department, 25.7 percent were handled directly by law enforcement agencies and released, 0.6 percent were referred to welfare agencies, 0.8 percent were referred to criminal or adult court and the remaining 0.4 percent were referred to other law enforcement agencies for disposition.

Table 20

1978 Arrests by Offense by Race in Florida - Total and Juvenile

Offenses	All Persons				Juveniles (Under Age 18)			
	Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Murder	779	354	424	1	59	32	27	0
Manslaughter	112	83	29	0	4	3	1	0
Forcible Rape	1,220	641	575	4	254	127	125	2
Robbery	5,471	2,242	3,221	8	1,568	525	1,041	2
Aggravated Assault	17,173	8,981	8,158	34	3,305	1,793	1,507	5
Breaking and Entering-Burglary	28,126	18,996	9,108	22	15,445	10,958	4,475	12
Larceny	56,222	37,094	18,990	138	25,320	16,488	8,794	38
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,984	3,858	1,120	6	2,701	2,146	552	3
Other Assaults-Not Aggravated	10,849	6,754	4,083	12	3,760	2,192	1,566	2
Arson	568	435	130	3	242	205	36	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2,651	1,743	908	0	392	309	83	0
Fraud	2,255	1,657	596	2	196	174	22	0
Worthless Checks	7,081	5,097	1,977	7	28	24	4	0
Embezzlement	102	81	20	1	14	8	6	0
Stolen Property: Buying Receiving, Possession	4,670	3,185	1,483	2	1,590	1,113	477	0
Vandalism	5,691	4,807	874	10	4,610	3,936	667	7
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	5,819	3,538	2,271	10	817	588	249	0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	3,318	1,793	1,502	23	113	74	39	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	4,305	3,357	940	8	538	393	144	1
Narcotic Drug Laws: Sale/Manufacture	3,500	2,958	537	5	436	385	50	1
Narcotic Drug Laws: Possession	26,274	21,153	5,073	48	6,643	5,888	746	9
Gambling	2,069	377	1,692	0	61	5	56	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	1,264	768	496	0	25	17	8	0
Driving Under the Influence	43,213	37,499	5,615	99	790	773	14	3
Liquor Laws	7,739	7,092	623	24	1,460	1,381	78	1
Disorderly Intoxication	19,191	15,402	3,715	74	760	697	61	2
Disorderly Conduct	10,617	7,662	2,924	31	1,581	1,012	565	4
Vagrancy	923	566	355	2	202	106	95	1
All Other (Except Traffic)	91,416	68,103	22,969	344	13,874	11,105	2,744	25
Curfew and Loitering	2,167	1,700	465	2	2,167	1,700	465	2
Runaways	8,458	7,162	1,289	7	8,458	7,162	1,289	7
Total for Florida	378,227	275,138	102,162	927	97,433	71,319	25,986	128

Source: Crime in Florida, 1978 Annual Report, Department of Law Enforcement.

Table 21
1978 Arrests by County in Florida-Total and Juvenile

#	County	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate 100,000 Population	Juvenile Arrests	#	County	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate 100,000 Population	Juvenile Arrests
01	Alachua	4,165	3,063	1,048	39	Liberty	304	7,124	14
02	Baker	850	6,516	84	40	Madison	918	6,302	91
03	Bay	3,633	3,764	591	41	Manatee	4,768	3,430	1,81[illegible]
04	Bradford	719	4,158	96	42	Marion	4,675	4,551	1,243
05	Brevard	7,736	2,927	2,536	43	Martin	2,463	4,570	610
06	Broward	35,557	3,825	11,215	44	Monroe	4,051	7,261	297
07	Calhoun	519	5,856	71	45	Nassau	1,661	3,349	138
08	Charlotte	1,364	2,716	304	46	Okaloosa	3,883	3,527	681
09	Citrus	858	2,137	177	47	Okeechobee	1,190	6,344	240
10	Clay	1,947	3,583	560	48	Orange	17,440	4,049	4,612
11	Collier	3,674	4,927	976	49	Osceola	2,151	5,648	592
12	Columbia	1,094	3,619	62	50	Palm Beach	24,078	4,504	7,442
13	Dade	63,839	4,272	17,403	51	Pasco	4,051	2,698	1,070
14	DeSoto	757	4,115	145	52	Pinellas	25,821	3,647	9,612
15	Dixie	398	5,392	5	53	Polk	10,824	3,806	1,842
16	Duval	33,067	5,761	7,771	54	Putnam	1,861	4,131	329
17	Escambia	11,463	4,960	2,107	55	St. Johns	1,520	3,412	370
18	Flagler	334	3,974	42	56	St. Lucie	3,713	4,792	802
19	Franklin	584	6,962	25	57	Santa Rosa	1,802	3,584	262
20	Gadsden	997	2,675	140	58	Sarasota	7,008	3,897	1,847
21	Gilchrist	205	3,512	1	59	Seminole	5,443	3,634	1,447
22	Glades	377	5,713	32	60	Sumter	994	4,564	109
23	Gulf	548	4,946	57	61	Suwannee	619	2,998	50
24	Hamilton	603	6,943	116	62	Taylor	1,012	6,706	60
25	Hardee	983	5,514	105	63	Union	228	2,119	43
26	Hendry	923	5,500	94	64	Volusia	16,227	7,077	2,190
27	Hernando	1,176	3,357	253	65	Wakulla	342	3,675	30
28	Highlands	1,504	3,333	190	66	Walton	652	3,421	74
29	Hillsborough	25,961	4,216	8,888	67	Washington	900	5,859	90
30	Holmes	458	3,277	41					
31	Indian River	1,754	3,352	474		State of			
32	Jackson	1,262	3,285	50		Florida	378,227	4,218	97,433
33	Jefferson	475	4,745	30					
34	Lafayette	149	3,436	8					
35	Lake	3,385	3,589	525					
36	Lee	9,226	5,091	1,889					
37	Leon	4,921	3,677	1,231					
38	Levy	763	4,594	93					

Source: Crime in Florida, 1978 Annual Report, Department of Law Enforcement.

Note: Juvenile refers to individuals under 18 years of age.

PROFILES OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS AND PROBATIONERS/PAROLEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

The typical offender profile of the 8,001 inmates admitted to correctional institutions in Florida during fiscal year 1978 consisted of the following characteristics:

1. Fifty-five percent were white.
2. Ninety-five percent were male.
3. Fifty percent were 25 years of age or younger.
4. Fifty-seven percent had never been married.
5. Seventy-six percent had no previous military experience.
6. Forty-one percent had a religious preference of Baptist.
7. Ninety-two percent were Florida residents.
8. Fifty-one percent came from a broken home.
9. Sixty-six percent claimed at least occasional use of drugs or alcohol.
10. Forty-three percent were occupationally unskilled.
11. Seventy percent had no prior felony committments.
12. The average inmate claimed a 10th grade education and had a tested grade of 7.2.
13. The average I.Q. was 99.
14. Twenty-one percent were convicted of breaking and entering and 15 percent robbery.
15. Fifty-two percent were serving four years or less.

There were 22,931 probationers/parolees admitted to supervision in Florida during fiscal year 1978 and their general profile consisted of:

1. Sixty-four percent were white.
2. Eighty-seven percent were male.
3. Twenty-four percent were under 21 years old, 31 percent 21 to 25 years of age, 18 percent 26 to 30 and 27 percent were over 30 years old.

4. Fifty-six percent had no prior convictions, 14 percent one, 10 percent two, five percent three and 15 percent four or more convictions.

5. Seventy-nine percent had an initial risk classification of maximum, 19 percent medium and two percent minimum.

6. The average probationer/parolee claimed at least occasional use of alcohol or narcotics.

7. The most frequent offenses concerned drug laws--19 percent--and burglary--21 percent.

8. Fifty-three percent are under supervision two years or less.

In surveying the arrest data in the previous section and looking at the percentages relating to the educational level and occupational skills of incarcerated offenders, one could assume that a high correlation exists between inferior educational attainment and crime and/or juvenile delinquency. This is not to say that all crime is related to a low educational level. However, low educational attainment in many cases is reflective of or accompanied with low socio-economic status. A substandard education, with its limited occupational choices, low income, high unemployment and lower social status would tend to increase the likelihood of affected individuals turning to illegal means to fulfill social and economic desires. Studies have indicated that increased family income could be expected to reduce delinquency rates considerably in high areas of crime. Therefore, educational and occupational programs used as a means of increasing these persons job marketability, with the resultant rise in incomes, is much needed in these pockets of distress.

Table 22

FLORIDA

AGE AT ADMISSION/CURRENT AGE
(Incarcerated Offenders)

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	UNK	TOTAL	PERCENT
16 and Below	1977-78*	50	4	50	1	0	0	0	105	1.31
	6/30/78**	39	2	33	1	0	0	0	75	.38
17	1977-78*	78	0	73	1	0	0	0	152	1.90
	6/30/78**	54	1	87	0	0	0	0	142	.72
18	1977-78*	202	4	155	5	0	0	0	366	4.57
	6/30/78**	155	1	140	3	0	0	0	299	1.51
19	1977-78*	320	8	227	13	0	0	0	568	7.10
	6/30/78**	362	9	314	7	0	0	0	692	3.50
20	1977-78*	347	13	233	14	0	0	0	607	7.59
	6/30/78**	588	12	460	21	0	0	0	1058	5.35
21	1977-78*	344	12	249	17	0	0	0	622	7.77
	6/30/78**	632	22	585	31	0	0	0	1270	6.42
22	1977-78*	281	17	247	13	1	0	0	559	6.99
	6/30/78**	679	21	628	33	1	0	0	1362	6.88
23	1977-78*	275	10	229	18	0	0	0	532	6.65
	6/30/78**	599	29	653	39	1	0	0	1320	6.67
24	1977-78*	219	6	217	16	0	0	0	458	5.72
	6/30/78**	528	5	660	47	0	0	0	1241	6.27
25	1977-78*	204	12	209	26	0	0	0	451	5.64
	6/30/78**	542	20	651	43	0	0	0	1256	6.35
26 - 30	1977-78*	762	20	745	51	0	0	0	1578	19.72
	6/30/78**	1971	61	2585	141	1	0	0	4839	24.45
31 - 35	1977-78*	453	12	299	21	0	0	0	785	9.81
	6/30/78**	1237	28	1192	55	1	0	0	2511	12.69
36 - 40	1977-78*	281	11	173	14	0	0	0	479	5.99
	6/30/78**	731	28	636	42	1	0	0	1438	7.26
41 - 45	1977-78*	169	7	106	3	0	0	0	285	3.56
	6/30/78**	463	20	388	14	0	0	0	885	4.47
46 - 50	1977-78*	130	6	77	2	0	0	0	215	2.69
	6/30/78**	333	18	224	13	0	0	0	588	2.96
51 - 55	1977-78*	74	4	43	2	0	0	0	123	1.54
	6/30/78**	198	7	158	12	0	0	0	373	1.88
56 - 60	1977-78*	35	4	24	0	0	0	0	63	.79
	6/30/78**	127	7	96	6	0	0	0	236	1.19
61 - 65	1977-78*	20	0	13	0	0	0	0	33	.41
	6/30/78**	51	0	58	0	0	0	0	109	.55
66 - 70	1977-78*	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	16	.20
	6/30/78**	36	1	30	0	0	0	0	67	.34
OVER 70	1977-78*	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	.05
	6/30/78**	14	1	19	1	0	0	0	35	.18
TOTAL	1977-78*	4258	150	3374	218	1	0	0	8001	100.00
TOTAL	6/30/78**	9314	289	9877	509	5	0	0	19794	100.00
AVERAGE	1977-78*	25	29	27	21				26	
	6/30/78**	37	31	35	24				35	
MEDIAN	1977-78*	25	25	25	25				25	
	6/30/78**	27	27	27	27				27	
MODE	1977-78*	20	22	21	25				21	
	6/30/78**	22	23	24	24				22	

* Admissions during FY 1977-1978

** Status population as of June 30, 1978

Source: Annual Report 1977-1978, Florida Department of Corrections.

Table 23

FLORIDA
AGE AT INTAKE/CURRENT AGE
(Probationers/Parolees)
by Race and Sex

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	TOTAL	PERCENT
16 and Below	1977-78*	64	2	39	6	0	0	111	.5
	6/30/78**	105	7	46	5	1	0	164	.5
17	1977-78*	113	7	62	1	2	0	185	.8
	6/30/78**	316	35	143	9	8	0	511	1.4
18	1977-78*	850	79	305	30	12	0	1276	5.6
	6/30/78**	1088	127	396	53	12	0	1676	4.8
19	1977-78*	1277	159	456	63	18	0	1973	8.6
	6/30/78**	1557	190	537	78	15	0	2377	6.7
20	1977-78*	1211	173	419	78	12	1	1894	8.3
	6/30/78**	1657	186	657	126	10	1	2637	7.5
21	1977-78*	978	120	442	78	6	2	1626	7.1
	6/30/78**	1629	198	682	123	17	2	2651	7.5
22	1977-78*	969	128	444	82	17	1	1641	7.2
	6/30/78**	1493	178	694	127	13	0	2505	7.1
23	1977-78*	817	102	454	70	14	0	1457	6.4
	6/30/78**	1265	154	633	116	8	0	2176	6.2
24	1977-78*	690	90	391	75	4	0	1250	5.5
	6/30/78**	1133	140	609	123	8	2	2015	5.7
25	1977-78*	616	89	370	67	10	1	1153	5.0
	6/30/78**	970	118	559	111	7	1	1766	5.0
26 - 30	1977-78*	2302	268	1320	259	30	6	4185	18.5
	6/30/78**	3397	427	2068	420	31	5	6348	18.0
31 - 35	1977-78*	1271	176	662	125	16	1	2251	9.8
	6/30/78**	1884	270	1094	237	15	1	3501	9.9
36 - 40	1977-78*	749	107	416	72	19	0	1365	6.2
	6/30/78**	1162	172	696	155	18	0	2203	6.2
41 - 45	1977-78**	517	68	279	40	14	1	919	4.0
	6/30/78**	827	126	534	111	13	2	1613	4.6
46 - 50	1977-78*	352	52	187	36	14	1	642	2.8
	6/30/78**	618	102	364	36	10	1	1180	3.3
51 - 55	1977-78*	137	18	95	13	6	0	269	1.2
	6/30/78**	265	30	181	31	5	0	512	1.5
61 - 65	1977-78*	75	8	54	6	2	2	145	.6
	6/30/78**	142	11	111	11	1	0	276	.8
66 and Over	1977-78*	63	4	36	6	2	0	111	.5
	6/30/78**	124	9	111	14	2	0	260	.7
TOTAL	1977-78*	13315	1684	6584	1130	204	14	22931	100.0
	6/30/78**	20089	2542	10424	1999	199	15	35268	100.0
AVERAGE	1977-78*	27	27	28	28			27	
	6/30/78**	29	29	30	31			29	
MEDIAN	1977-78*	24	24	25	26			25	
	6/30/78**	24	25	26	27			25	
MODE	1977-78*	19	20	19	22			19	
	6/30/78**	20	21	22	22			20	

*Admissions during FY 1977-78

**Status population as of June 30, 1978

Source: Annual Report 1977-1978, Florida Department of Corrections.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH

HOW THEY WORK - Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), all states and cities, counties, and combinations of local units with populations of 100,000 or more receive direct Federal grants to design and administer programs that serve the job needs of their areas. These units, called "prime sponsors," operate projects themselves or contract with other groups to provide services. The State Employment Service/Job Service offices are equipped to provide services such as recruitment, counseling and referral to the CETA prime sponsors.

CETA authorizes comprehensive employment and training services, public service employment and other programs that serve eligible people of all ages. In addition, it authorizes a number of activities especially for young people. The principal programs that serve youth--either exclusively or along with other eligible people--are:

Comprehensive Employment and Training Services (title II). Prime sponsors provide job search assistance, outreach, supported work education, classroom and on-the-job training, work experience, supportive services such as health and child care, and other activities. Participants must be economically disadvantaged and either unemployed, underemployed, or in school.

Transitional Public Service Employment (title II). Prime sponsors offer transitional employment in jobs that provide needed public services. Participants must live in the areas served and be economically disadvantaged and unemployed for at least 15 weeks or on welfare.

Youth Programs (title IV). The following programs are designed to improve the job prospects of young people and test new ways of serving them:

Job Corps. This program provides intensive counseling, education and training at residential centers for disadvantaged youth aged 16 through 21.

Youth Employment and Training Programs. These programs are designed to have a long-term effect on youth unemployment by giving young people useful work experience and employment, education, training, and related services, to supplement--but not replace--the services provided by title II comprehensive programs. Participants are unemployed, underemployed and in-school youth aged 16 through 21 (plus those aged 14 and 15 at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor).

Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects. For designated geographic areas, selected prime sponsors receive funds to demonstrate efficacy of guaranteeing year-round employment and/or training to economically disadvantaged in-school youth ages 16 through 19 or youth of the same ages willing to return to school to seek a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects. Unemployed youth aged 16 through 19, with emphasis on those out of school, are eligible for projects of local benefit such as improving neighborhoods and communities and maintaining and restoring natural resources on publicly owned land.

Summer Youth Program. Economically disadvantaged young people aged 14 through 21 are hired for part-time summer jobs with schools, hospitals, libraries, community service agencies and other public and private nonprofit organizations.

Youth Employment Incentive and Social Bonus Program. This demonstration program is testing the efficacy of giving private industry incentives to employ economically disadvantaged youth who are unemployed and have no significant work experience. In not more than 10 areas with high youth unemployment, the program pays a social bonus of up to $2,500 a year to each firm that employs five eligible youth full time for at least a year.

Countercyclical Public Service Employment (title IV). Prime sponsors provide temporary jobs that serve community needs and are in expanding occupations if possible. The number of jobs authorized varies with the national unemployment rate. Participants must live in the areas served, have been unemployed for at least 10 of the last 12 weeks, and have low incomes or be on welfare.

National Young Adult Conservation Corps (title VIII). Unemployed youth aged 16 through 23 work for up to a year on conservation projects in national parks, forests and recreational areas. Under an interagency agreement with the Department of Labor, the Departments of Agricultural and the Interior manage projects on public lands under their jurisdiction and select enrollees from candidates referred by State Employment Service/Job Service offices. Thirty percent of the funds are used for similar state programs.

WHO ARE SERVED - Unemployed and underemployed young men and women, including veterans, the handicapped, minority members, and ex-

offenders. Some programs have specific eligibility requirements such as family income and length of unemployment. Consult the prime sponsor in your area about these program requirements.

AUTHORIZATION - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended.

HOW TO APPLY - Get in touch with the CETA prime sponsor in your area. It may be called the Manpower Office, the Human Development Department, or the Employment and Training Administration. The offices of the mayor or county commissioners or your local employment service office can refer you to the proper agency, and the employment service office may also help you apply for CETA openings.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION - If you cannot find the prime sponsor in your area, call or write one of the regional offices of the Labor Department in Boston, Rm. 1703, J.F. Kennedy Building, 02203; New York Rm. 3713, 1515 Broadway, 10036; Philadelphia, Rm. 2460, 3535 Market Street, 19101; Atlanta, Rm. 405, 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., 30309; Chicago, 6th Floor, 230 South Dearborn, 60604; Dallas, Rm. 316, 555 Griffin Square Building, 75202; Kansas City, Mo., 911 Walnut Street, 64106; Denver, 16122 Federal Office Building, 1961 Stout Street, 80202; San Francisco, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, 94102; and Seattle, Rm. 1145, Federal Office Building, 909 First Avenue, 98174.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Program Highlights, Consumer Information Leaflet No. USDL-16 (ETA-12), November 1978.

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Youth - Generally refers to individuals 16 through 24 years old, but read each section carefully as this age group has been disaggravated as finely as available data would allow.

Juvenile - Persons less than 18 years old.

Noninstitutional Population - Total population minus individuals confined to an institution, i.e., people in jails, prisons, mental institutions, etc. (schools are not considered institutions).

Current Population Survey - Conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. This monthly survey of the population is based on a scientifically selected sample of some 55,000 households, representative of the working-age population 16 years of age and over. The sample is spread through every state and the District of Columbia and is designed to reflect urban and rural areas, different types of industrial and farming areas, and the major geographic divisions for the country, in the proportion they bear to the Nation as a whole. As of 1978, each household in the survey represents approximately 1,300 households throughout the United States.

Civilian Labor Force - The estimated number of civilian, noninstitutionalized persons, aged 16 years and older, who either were employed or unemployed during the week including the twelfth of the month, by place of residence.

Employed - The estimated number of persons, aged 16 years and older, who worked at least one hour for pay or profit during the survey week or who worked at least 15 hours, without pay, in a family enterprise. Persons temporarily away from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons are also counted as employed.

Unemployed - The estimated number of persons, aged 16 years and older, who had no job at all during the survey week and: 1) had taken some specific steps to obtain work in the preceding four weeks and 2) were available for work during the survey week. Individuals on temporary layoff and/or waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also counted as unemployed.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) - Defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in two steps:

1) An SMSA is "a county or group of counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and culturally integrated with the central city."

2) "A city of at least 25,000 inhabitants which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties that the city or cities are located in has a total population of at least 75,000 also constitutes a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

New Application - The application of a person for whom a local employment service office has no previously prepared application or whose previously prepared application has become obsolete or unusable.

Partial Application - The application of an applicant who has not participated in an application interview and whose application does not include an occupational classification or DOT code. Partial applications prepared for migrant and seasonal farmworkers must include a signed waiver.

Renewal of Application - The transfer from the inactive to the active file of an application of an applicant who is again considered to be available for referral to job openings or employability development services.

Applicant - A person, legally qualified to work, who has either a partial application or a full application on file with the local office.

X-Entry Applicant - An applicant who is not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation but is assigned an occupational code.

Active Applicant - An individual who has completed a full or partial application and who is currently considered by a local office as available for referral to job openings or employability development services.

Total Applicants Available - The number of applicants who were in active status one or more times during the fiscal year. Total applicants available are comprised of applicants active as of September 30 (carry-in applicants) plus applicants recorded in a local office as newly registered, partially registered or renewal during the current fiscal year. Each applicant is counted only once regardless of number of registrations during the fiscal year or whether "carried in" and filed a new application or renewal.

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

CLF - Civilian Labor Force

CPS - Current Population Survey

DOT - Dictionary of Occupational Titles

ESARS - Employment Security Automated Reporting System

FSES - Florida State Employment Service

SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

APPENDIX

Table 24

Estimates of Youth Population in Florida by Race and Sex
for Each County-July 1, 1978

County	Age	Population				
		Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Alachua	Total	135,962	55,783	55,649	11,357	13,173
	15-19	16,681	7,206	6,540	1,507	1,428
	20-24	23,335	10,915	10,054	1,047	1,319
	15-24 (Percent)	29.4	32.5	29.8	22.5	20.9
Baker	Total	13,045	5,359	5,562	1,047	1,077
	15-19	1,232	551	430	112	139
	20-24	936	367	378	94	97
	15-24 (Percent)	16.6	17.1	14.5	19.7	21.9
Bay	Total	96,525	42,104	43,549	4,973	5,899
	15-19	9,519	4,304	3,913	652	650
	20-24	8,692	3,900	3,852	446	494
	15-24 (Percent)	18.9	19.5	17.8	22.1	19.4
Bradford	Total	17,293	6,951	6,427	2,431	1,484
	15-19	1,494	593	557	180	164
	20-24	1,568	561	484	385	138
	15-24 (Percent)	17.7	16.6	16.2	23.2	20.4
Brevard	Total	264,327	119,456	122,318	10,656	11,897
	15-19	27,086	12,559	11,934	1,156	1,437
	20-24	20,733	9,449	9,313	879	1,092
	15-24 (Percent)	18.1	18.4	17.4	19.1	21.3
Broward	Total	929,584	391,949	438,383	47,401	51,851
	15-19	67,387	28,316	27,885	5,513	5,673
	20-24	61,477	23,995	27,186	4,747	5,549
	15-24 (Percent)	13.9	13.3	12.6	21.6	21.6
Calhoun	Total	8,863	3,668	4,041	539	615
	15-19	911	380	359	83	89
	20-24	662	263	313	42	44
	15-24 (Percent)	17.7	17.5	16.6	23.2	21.6
Charlotte	Total	50,219	23,359	25,889	512	459
	15-19	2,241	1,111	1,046	45	39
	20-24	1,695	792	822	38	43
	15-24 (Percent)	7.8	8.1	7.2	16.2	17.9
Citrus	Total	40,148	18,499	19,905	847	897
	15-19	2,225	981	1,035	109	100
	20-24	1,449	559	771	58	61
	15-24 (Percent)	9.2	8.3	9.1	19.7	17.9
Clay	Total	54,439	24,764	26,417	1,482	1,676
	15-19	5,215	2,461	2,402	168	184
	20-24	4,239	1,794	2,175	126	144
	15-24 (Percent)	17.4	17.2	17.3	19.8	19.6

Table 24 (continued)

Estimates of Youth Population In Florida by Race and Sex
for Each County-July 1, 1979

County	Age	Population				
		Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Collier	Total	74,572	34,678	35,559	2,285	2,050
	15-19	5,764	2,632	2,673	211	248
	20-24	4,457	1,971	2,164	173	149
	15-24 (Percent)	13.7	13.3	13.6	16.8	19.4
Columbia	Total	30,232	11,886	12,298	2,729	3,319
	15-19	3,059	1,157	1,196	304	366
	20-24	2,351	958	932	212	249
	15-24 (Percent)	17.9	18.5	16.9	19.2	18.4
Dade	Total	1,494,276	588,966	671,188	110,052	124,070
	15-19	124,577	49,302	47,995	13,432	13,848
	20-24	116,633	46,888	49,223	10,120	10,402
	15-24 (Percent)	16.1	16.3	14.5	21.4	19.5
DeSoto	Total	18,396	7,339	8,102	1,461	1,494
	15-19	1,621	641	621	175	184
	20-24	1,351	574	558	111	108
	15-24 (Percent)	16.2	16.6	14.6	19.6	19.5
Dixie	Total	7,382	3,133	3,260	456	533
	15-19	731	299	302	65	65
	20-24	653	288	287	36	42
	15-24 (Percent)	18.7	18.7	18.1	22.1	20.1
Duval	Total	574,004	219,767	225,284	59,101	69,882
	15-19	56,446	21,921	19,849	7,214	7,462
	20-24	64,012	29,128	22,560	5,967	6,357
	15-24 (Percent)	21.0	23.2	18.8	22.3	19.8
Escambia	Total	231,133	92,366	96,626	21,616	24,525
	15-19	23,307	8,742	8,486	3,085	2,994
	20-24	23,096	10,697	8,389	1,912	2,098
	15-24 (Percent)	20.1	21.0	18.2	23.1	20.8
Flagler	Total	8,405	3,310	3,560	742	793
	15-19	684	269	235	88	92
	20-24	529	191	207	56	75
	15-24 (Percent)	14.4	13.9	12.4	19.4	21.1
Franklin	Total	8,388	3,408	3,625	607	748
	15-19	812	326	317	76	93
	20-24	697	250	315	59	73
	15-24 (Percent)	18.0	16.9	17.4	22.2	22.2
Gadsden	Total	37,275	7,351	7,966	10,173	11,785
	15-19	3,737	559	436	1,347	1,395
	20-24	2,537	523	408	717	889
	15-24 (Percent)	16.8	14.7	10.6	20.3	19.4

Table 24 (continued)

Estimates of Youth Population in Florida by Race and Sex
for Each County-July 1, 1978

County	Age	Population				
		Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Gilchrist	Total	5,837	2,719	2,804	125	189
	15-19	513	239	234	18	22
	20-24	483	222	222	16	23
	15-24 (Percent)	17.1	17.0	16.3	27.2	23.8
Glades	Total	5,788	2,379	2,214	581	614
	15-19	497	250	129	59	59
	20-24	327	119	114	45	49
	15-24 (Percent)	14.2	15.5	11.0	17.9	17.6
Gulf	Total	11,081	4,288	4,411	1,150	1,232
	15-19	1,185	453	377	194	161
	20-24	862	325	387	74	76
	15-24 (Percent)	18.5	18.1	17.3	23.3	19.2
Hamilton	Total	8,685	2,610	2,876	1,483	1,716
	15-19	929	250	244	213	222
	20-24	696	198	263	103	132
	15-24 (Percent)	18.7	17.2	17.6	21.3	20.6
Hardee	Total	17,827	8,149	7,984	913	781
	15-19	1,801	888	753	79	81
	20-24	1,327	574	592	80	81
	15-24 (Percent)	17.5	17.9	16.8	17.4	20.7
Hendry	Total	16,783	6,672	6,384	1,935	1,792
	15-19	1,640	683	583	202	172
	20-24	1,263	511	488	114	150
	15-24 (Percent)	17.3	17.9	16.8	16.3	18.0
Hernando	Total	35,031	15,998	16,459	1,255	1,319
	15-19	1,969	832	776	178	183
	20-24	1,438	579	638	110	111
	15-24 (Percent)	9.7	8.8	8.6	22.9	22.3
Highlands	Total	45,120	17,861	19,179	4,142	3,938
	15-19	3,054	1,008	1,076	546	424
	20-24	2,412	918	897	285	312
	15-24 (Percent)	12.1	10.8	10.3	20.1	18.7
Hillsborough	Total	615,844	259,878	277,479	36,070	42,767
	15-19	56,857	23,741	24,414	4,302	4,400
	20-24	57,732	25,219	25,823	3,088	3,602
	15-24 (Percent)	18.6	18.8	18.1	20.5	18.7
Holmes	Total	13,978	6,532	7,115	138	193
	15-19	1,213	598	585	20	10
	20-24	1,071	445	608	8	10
	15-24 (Percent)	16.3	16.0	16.8	20.3	10.4
Indian River	Total	52,333	21,897	23,312	3,375	3,749
	15-19	4,104	1,594	1,571	451	488
	20-24	2,988	1,181	1,257	235	315
	15-24 (Percent	13.6	12.7	12.1	20.3	21.4

Table 24 (continued)

Estimates of Youth Population in Florida by Race and Sex
for Each County-July 1, 1979

County	Age	Population				
		Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Jackson	Total	38,413	13,888	14,396	5,022	5,107
	15-19	4,187	1,413	1,185	1,009	580
	20-24	3,214	1,196	1,190	427	401
	15-24 (Percent)	19.3	18.8	16.5	28.6	19.2
Jefferson	Total	10,011	2,277	2,474	2,459	2,801
	15-19	1,163	242	218	356	347
	20-24	795	153	177	209	256
	15-24 (Percent)	19.6	17.3	16.0	23.0	21.5
Lafayette	Total	4,337	1,946	2,046	168	177
	15-19	370	169	139	27	35
	20-24	360	148	164	29	19
	15-24 (Percent)	16.8	16.3	14.8	33.3	30.5
Lake	Total	94,315	38,797	42,704	5,922	6,892
	15-19	6,318	2,439	2,377	725	777
	20-24	5,055	2,071	2,026	445	513
	15-24 (Percent)	12.1	11.6	10.3	19.8	18.7
Lee	Total	181,208	79,281	84,823	8,199	8,905
	15-19	12,872	5,422	5,321	1,071	1,058
	20-24	10,943	4,723	4,762	665	793
	15-25 (Percent)	13.1	12.8	11.9	21.2	20.8
Leon	Total	136,817	51,064	53,872	13,152	15,729
	15-19	15,849	5,383	6,097	2,100	2,269
	20-24	21,798	8,443	9,036	2,304	2,285
	15-24 (Percent)	28.1	27.1	28.1	31.4	29.0
Levy	Total	16,609	6,746	6,767	1,517	1,579
	15-19	1,540	539	567	215	219
	20-24	1,028	435	382	107	104
	15-24 (Percent)	15.5	14.4	14.0	21.2	20.5
Liberty	Total	4,267	1,850	1,947	222	248
	15-19	406	183	162	33	28
	20-24	326	135	159	12	20
	15-24 (Percent	17.2	17.2	16.5	20.3	19.4
Madison	Total	14,566	3,986	4,348	2,910	3,332
	15-19	1,705	454	468	409	374
	20-24	1,231	343	339	261	288
	15-24 (Percent)	20.2	20.0	18.6	23.0	19.9
Manatee	Total	135,415	57,411	65,191	6,156	6,657
	15-19	8,195	3,336	3,312	784	763
	22-24	6,694	2,787	2,842	501	561
	15-24(Percent)	11.0	10.7	9.4	20.9	19.9

Table 24 (continued)

Estimates of Youth Population in Florida by Race and Sex
for Each County-July 1, 1978

County	Age	Population				
		Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Marion	Total	102,722	41,407	43,733	8,065	9,517
	15-19	9,024	3,248	3,665	1,004	1,107
	20-24	6,328	2,315	2,682	591	740
	15-24 (Percent)	14.9	13.4	14.5	19.8	19.4
Martin	Total	53,895	24,039	24,805	2,364	2,687
	15-19	3,937	1,792	1,531	288	326
	20-24	2,654	1,056	1,252	162	184
	15-24 (Percent)	12.2	11.8	11.2	19.0	19.0
Monroe	Total	55,793	25,809	24,578	2,736	2,670
	15-19	4,325	1,981	1,818	278	248
	20-24	4,639	2,253	1,758	362	266
	15-24 (Percent)	16.1	16.4	14.5	23.4	19.3
Nassau	Total	31,686	13,856	13,349	2,174	2,307
	15-19	2,515	1,070	912	259	274
	20-24	2,177	946	912	144	175
	15-24 (Percent)	14.8	14.5	13.7	18.5	19.5
Okaloosa	Total	110,106	51,296	49,322	4,648	4,840
	15-19	11,279	5,451	4,860	502	466
	20-24	12,979	6,032	5,904	518	525
	15-24 (Percent)	22.0	22.4	21.8	21.9	20.5
Okeechobee	Total	18,759	8,153	7,763	1,877	966
	15-19	2,125	857	716	470	82
	20-24	1,323	540	611	84	88
	15-24 (Percent)	18.4	17.1	16.3	29.5	17.6
Orange	Total	430,680	179,749	192,155	27,512	31,264
	15-19	45,187	20,244	17,607	3,863	3,473
	20-24	40,311	17,301	17,090	2,869	3,051
	15-24 (Percent)	19.9	20.9	18.1	24.5	20.9
Osceola	Total	38,084	17,338	18,244	1,232	1,270
	15-19	2,651	1,224	1,137	144	146
	20-24	2,133	977	964	92	100
	15-24 (Percent)	12.6	12.7	12.1	19.2	19.4
Palm Beach	Total	534,551	220,195	245,921	32,241	36,194
	15-19	40,549	16,101	16,522	3,990	3,936
	20-24	36,306	13,998	15,901	2,984	3,423
	15-24 (Percent)	14.4	13.7	13.2	21.6	20.3
Pasco	Total	150,153	70,386	75,747	1,951	2,069
	15-19	9,331	4,582	4,277	254	218
	20-24	7,610	3,767	3,501	149	193
	15-25 (Percent)	11.3	11.9	10.3	20.7	19.9

Table 24 (continued)

Estimates of Youth Population in Florida by Race and Sex
for Each County-July 1, 1978

County	Age	Population				
		Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Pinellas	Total	708,068	301,255	354,463	24,081	28,269
	15-19	45,606	19,987	19,651	2,928	3,040
	20-24	36,576	15,831	16,643	1,845	2,257
	15-24 (Percent)	11.6	11.9	10.2	19.8	18.7
Polk	Total	284,388	116,051	125,697	20,354	22,286
	15-19	26,001	10,641	10,091	2,582	2,687
	20-24	21,447	8,736	9,222	1,647	1,842
	15-24 (Percent)	16.7	16.7	15.4	20.8	20.3
Putnam	Total	45,045	16,867	18,038	4,811	5,329
	15-19	4,780	1,665	1,680	751	684
	20-24	3,019	1,165	1,201	310	343
	15-24 (Percent)	17.3	16.8	16.0	22.1	19.3
St. Johns	Total	44,550	17,560	19,845	3,179	3,966
	15-19	4,277	1,718	1,599	460	500
	20-24	2,964	1,104	1,355	233	272
	15-24 (Percent)	16.3	16.1	14.9	21.8	19.5
St. Lucie	Total	77,477	28,440	30,309	8,872	9,856
	15-19	6,067	2,014	1,982	1,003	1,068
	20-24	4,446	1,464	1,492	665	825
	15-24 (Percent)	13.6	12.2	11.5	18.8	19.2
Santa Rosa	Total	50,284	23,790	24,189	1,064	1,241
	15-19	5,717	2,860	2,599	126	132
	20-24	6,766	3,334	3,214	119	99
	15-24 (Percent)	24.8	26.0	24.0	23.0	18.6
Sarasota	Total	183,426	80,780	93,546	4,137	4,963
	15-19	10,639	5,040	4,541	508	550
	20-24	8,168	3,678	3,703	357	430
	15-24 (Percent)	10.3	10.8	8.8	20.9	19.7
Seminole	Total	149,802	64,382	70,557	6,809	8,054
	15-19	13,044	5,747	5,570	888	839
	20-24	9,769	3,615	5,099	452	603
	15-24 (Percent)	15.2	14.5	15.1	19.7	17.9
Sumter	Total	21,781	9,311	8,696	2,039	1,735
	15-19	2,143	955	655	339	194
	20-24	1,393	541	448	273	131
	15-24 (Percent)	16.2	16.1	12.7	30.0	18.7
Suwannee	Total	20,645	8,162	8,881	1,660	1,941
	15-19	1,914	747	672	240	255
	20-24	1,571	622	725	107	117
	15-24 (Percent)	16.9	16.8	15.7	20.9	19.2

Table 24 (continued)

Estimates of Youth Population in Florida by Race and Sex
for Each County-July 1, 1978

County	Age	Population				
		Total (Both Sexes)	White Male	White Female	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
Taylor	Total	15,090	5,821	6,111	1,421	1,737
	15-19	1,598	654	557	201	186
	20-24	1,257	472	516	94	175
	15-24 (Percent)	18.9	19.3	17.6	20.8	20.8
Union	Total	10,758	4,751	2,962	2,450	595
	15-19	896	382	240	169	78
	20-24	1,330	577	242	458	53
	15-24 (Percent)	20.4	20.2	16.3	25.6	22.0
Volusia	Total	229,291	96,116	107,631	11,476	14,068
	15-19	19,163	8,123	7,675	1,535	1,830
	20-24	15,416	6,423	6,542	1,126	1,325
	15-24 (Percent)	15.1	15.1	13.2	23.2	22.4
Wakulla	Total	9,307	4,028	3,920	634	725
	15-19	843	326	375	70	72
	20-24	579	245	254	32	48
	15-24 (Percent)	15.3	14.2	16.0	16.1	16.6
Walton	Total	19,059	8,268	9,067	777	947
	15-19	1,806	842	745	107	112
	20-24	1,468	605	738	53	72
	15-24 (Percent)	17.2	17.5	16.4	20.6	19.4
Washington	Total	15,632	6,259	6,789	1,119	1,195
	15-19	1,418	559	524	176	159
	20-24	1,126	445	518	75	88
	15-24 (Percent)	16.6	16.0	15.3	22.4	20.7
Statewide	Total	8,966,395	3,714,345	4,046,381	567,044	638,625
	15-19	757,904	313,321	300,948	71,656	71,979
	20-24	696,897	292,830	295,244	51,874	56,949
	15-24 (Percent)	16.2	16.3	14.7	21.8	20.2

Source: University of Florida Population Estimates-July 1, 1978.

Table 25

Florida

Youth Labor Force Estimates by SMSA for 1978

SMSA	Labor Force			Unemployed			Unemployment		
	16-17	18-19	20-24	16-17	18-19	20-24	16-17	18-19	20-24
Gainesville									
Total Males	1,022	1,843	6,950	185	197	438	18.1	10.7	6.3
Total Female	1,086	1,843	7,518	212	326	564	19.5	17.7	7.5
Nonwhite Males	163	281	794	50	66	104	30.9	23.6	13.1
Nonwhite Females	131	275	795	60	111	107	45.9	40.2	13.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa									
Total Males	2,887	3,701	8,549	808	611	838	28.0	16.5	9.8
Total Females	2,558	3,730	7,455	773	1,018	865	30.2	27.3	11.6
Nonwhite Males	123	358	558	59	131	113	47.8	36.5	20.3
Nonwhite Females	178	328	768	126	204	159	70.9	62.1	20.7
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood									
Total Males	8,918	11,295	27,703	2,007	1,502	2,189	22.5	13.3	7.9
Total Females	8,282	10,764	24,481	2,013	2,368	2,277	24.3	22.0	9.3
Nonwhite Males	1,101	1,482	4,088	424	436	666	38.5	29.4	16.3
Nonwhite Females	1,427	1,441	4,017	815	721	671	57.1	50.0	16.7
Panama City									
Total Males	853	941	2,787	268	174	307	31.4	18.5	11.0
Total Females	619	1,027	2,442	210	315	317	33.9	30.7	13.0
Nonwhite Males	71	83	172	38	34	39	53.7	41.0	22.7
Nonwhite Females	89	100	260	69	70	61	79.6	69.7	23.3
Miami									
Total Males	13,232	17,230	49,216	3,162	2,429	4,134	23.9	14.1	8.4
Total Females	11,275	18,140	47,755	2,909	4,227	4,728	25.8	23.3	9.9
Nonwhite Males	1,813	3,120	7,850	740	973	1,358	40.8	31.2	17.3
Nonwhite Females	1,915	3,420	7,586	1,160	1,813	1,343	60.6	53.0	17.7
Ft. Myers									
Total Males	1,527	2,273	3,788	255	225	223	16.7	9.9	5.9
Total Females	1,403	1,765	3,549	253	288	245	18.0	16.3	6.9
Nonwhite Males	139	288	661	40	63	80	28.6	21.8	12.1
Nonwhite Females	271	223	667	117	83	83	42.4	37.1	12.4
West Palm Beach									
Total Males	5,030	6,655	15,609	1,217	952	1,327	24.2	14.3	8.5
Total Females	4,927	6,165	14,181	1,286	1,461	1,418	26.1	23.7	10.0
Nonwhite Males	512	1,020	2,375	212	322	416	41.4	31.6	17.5
Nonwhite Females	717	1,193	2,645	440	642	476	61.4	53.8	18.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven									
Total Males	2,913	4,472	9,926	921	836	1,092	31.6	18.7	11.0
Total Females	1,691	2,992	7,214	575	922	945	34.0	30.8	13.1
Nonwhite Males	293	670	1,362	158	275	311	54.0	41.2	22.8
Nonwhite Females	217	468	1,124	174	328	263	80.0	70.0	23.4

Table 25 (continued)

Florida
Youth Labor Force Estimates by SMSA for 1978

SMSA	Labor Force			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	16-17	18-19	20-24	16-17	18-19	20-24	16-17	18-19	20-24
Sarasota									
Total Males	1,262	1,722	3,744	189	153	198	15.0	8.9	5.3
Total Females	1,222	1,421	2,748	198	209	170	16.2	14.7	6.2
Nonwhite Males	66	113	285	17	22	31	25.7	19.6	10.9
Nonwhite Females	96	119	310	37	40	34	38.1	33.3	11.1
Daytona Beach									
Total Males	2,299	2,456	6,371	446	282	433	19.4	11.5	6.8
Total Females	1,590	2,591	6,003	334	492	480	21.0	19.0	8.0
Nonwhite Males	188	255	887	62	65	125	33.2	25.4	14.1
Nonwhite Females	244	387	924	120	167	133	49.3	43.2	14.4
Jacksonville									
Total Males	5,812	8,310	29,101	1,206	1,016	2,118	20.8	12.2	7.3
Total Females	4,478	7,824	22,972	992	1,582	1,968	22.2	20.2	8.6
Nonwhite Males	849	1,453	3,639	304	392	549	35.8	27.0	15.1
Nonwhite Females	1,165	1,740	4,276	614	807	659	52.7	46.4	15.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg									
Total Males	13,149	16,679	44,078	2,787	2,041	3,147	21.2	12.2	7.1
Total Females	10,220	15,198	36,160	2,306	3,044	3,026	22.3	20.0	8.4
Nonwhite Males	1,016	1,957	3,840	351	515	560	34.5	26.3	14.6
Nonwhite Females	1,049	1,937	3,911	546	870	583	52.0	44.9	14.9
Orlando									
Total Males	6,868	9,978	20,555	1,470	1,266	1,541	21.4	12.7	7.5
Total Females	4,227	7,653	17,363	949	1,558	2,227	22.5	20.4	12.8
Nonwhite Males	784	1,365	2,267	285	380	350	36.4	27.8	15.4
Nonwhite Females	643	1,061	2,365	350	506	373	54.4	47.7	15.8
Tallahassee									
Total Males	910	2,037	7,030	158	205	421	17.4	10.1	6.0
Total Females	873	2,536	8,250	159	422	577	18.2	16.6	7.0
Nonwhite Males	225	437	1,151	66	97	142	29.3	22.5	12.3
Nonwhite Females	250	488	1,462	108	185	185	43.2	37.9	12.7
Pensacola									
Total Males	1,975	3,605	11,101	373	403	735	18.9	11.2	6.6
Total Females	1,340	2,972	7,529	274	550	589	20.4	18.5	7.8
Nonwhite Males	317	659	1,069	104	163	140	32.8	24.7	13.1
Nonwhite Females	250	543	1,153	120	230	173	48.0	42.4	15.0
Bradenton									
Total Males	1,020	1,516	3,222	173	153	193	17.0	10.1	6.0
Total Females	743	1,124	2,198	137	188	154	18.4	16.7	7.0
Nonwhite Males	129	214	396	38	48	49	29.2	22.3	12.3
Nonwhite Females	138	165	337	60	63	43	43.3	37.9	12.7

Note: These estimates were produced by the Office of Research and Analysis, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and do not meet the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publication criteria. The projections for SMSA's should be viewed in terms of relative differences rather than as absolute values.

Sources: 1970 and 1977 Census data, 1978 Current Population Survey (CPS) data for Florida, and 1978 University of Florida population estimates were used in making projections.

Table 26

Enrollment Status of the Youth Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin Nationally
(October 1977, Numbers in Thousands, Civilian Noninstitutional Population)

Age	Population	Enrolled in School						Not Enrolled in School					
		Total		Below College Level		In College		Total		High School Graduate		Not High School Graduate	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Races													
Total 3 to 34 Years	114,305	60,013	52.5	49,796	43.6	10,217	8.9	54,292	47.5	39,384	34.5	14,908	13.0
14 and 15	8,255	8,130	98.5	8,120	98.4	10	0.1	125	1.5	8	0.1	117	1.4
16 and 17	8,327	7,399	88.9	7,135	85.7	264	3.2	928	11.1	209	2.5	718	8.6
18 and 19	9,151	3,762	46.2	849	10.4	2,913	35.7	4,389	53.8	3,034	37.2	1,355	16.6
20 and 21	7,990	2,540	31.8	109	1.4	2,430	30.4	5,450	68.2	4,198	52.5	1,252	15.7
22 to 24	11,190	1,850	16.5	51	0.5	1,799	16.1	9,340	83.5	7,634	68.2	1,706	15.2
Male 3 to 34 Years	56,727	30,822	54.3	25,453	44.9	5,369	9.5	25,905	45.7	18,620	32.8	7,285	12.8
14 and 15	4,201	4,144	98.7	4,143	98.6	2	---	57	1.3	---	---	56	1.3
16 and 17	4,213	3,790	90.0	3,680	87.4	110	2.6	423	10.0	74	1.8	349	8.3
18 and 19	3,961	1,919	48.4	522	13.2	1,396	35.2	2,042	51.6	1,341	33.9	702	17.7
20 and 21	3,862	1,337	34.6	58	1.5	1,280	33.1	2,525	65.4	1,872	48.5	652	16.9
22 to 24	5,395	1,064	19.7	28	0.5	1,036	19.2	4,331	80.3	3,515	65.1	816	15.1
Female 3 to 34 Years	57,578	29,191	50.7	24,344	42.3	4,848	8.4	28,387	49.3	20,764	36.1	7,623	13.2
14 and 15	4,054	3,985	98.3	3,978	98.1	8	0.2	69	1.7	8	0.2	61	1.5
16 and 17	4,114	3,609	87.7	3,455	84.0	154	3.7	505	12.3	136	3.3	369	9.0
18 and 19	4,190	1,844	44.0	327	7.8	1,517	36.2	2,346	56.0	1,693	40.4	654	15.6
20 and 21	4,128	1,202	29.1	52	1.2	1,151	27.9	2,926	70.9	2,326	56.3	600	14.5
22 to 24	5,795	786	13.6	23	0.4	763	13.2	5,009	86.4	4,119	71.1	889	15.3
White													
Total 3 to 34 Years	97,180	50,151	51.6	41,339	42.5	8,812	9.1	47,029	48.4	34,933	35.9	12,096	12.4
14 and 15	6,941	6,839	98.5	6,833	98.4	6	0.1	102	1.5	8	0.1	94	1.4
16 and 17	7,032	6,222	88.5	6,001	85.3	221	3.1	810	11.5	188	2.7	622	8.8
18 and 19	6,944	3,159	45.5	580	8.4	2,579	37.1	3,785	54.5	2,681	38.6	1,103	15.9
20 and 21	6,837	2,172	31.8	73	1.1	2,099	30.7	4,665	68.2	3,674	53.7	991	14.5
22 to 24	9,649	1,571	16.3	40	0.4	1,531	15.9	8,078	83.7	6,727	69.7	1,351	14.0
Male 3 to 34 Years	48,567	25,891	53.3	21,174	43.6	4,717	9.7	22,676	46.7	16,702	34.4	5,974	12.3
14 and 15	3,541	3,493	98.7	3,492	98.6	2	---	48	1.3	---	---	48	1.3
16 and 17	3,569	3,194	89.5	3,105	87.0	89	2.5	375	10.5	68	1.9	307	8.6
18 and 19	3,396	1,620	47.7	348	10.2	1,272	37.5	1,776	52.3	1,199	35.3	577	17.0

Table 26 (continued)

Enrollment Status of the Youth Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin Nationally
(October 1977, Numbers in Thousands, Civilian Noninstitutional Population)

Age	Population	Enrolled in School						Not Enrolled in School					
		Total		Below College Level		In College		Total		High School Graduate		Not High School Graduate	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
20 and 21	3,334	1,156	34.7	32	0.9	1,124	33.7	2,178	65.3	1,660	49.8	519	15.6
22 to 24	4,715	914	19.4	24	0.5	890	18.9	3,801	80.6	3,118	66.1	683	14.5
Female 3 to 34 Years	48,613	24,259	49.9	20,164	41.5	4,095	8.4	24,354	50.1	18,231	37.5	6,122	12.6
14 and 15	3,400	3,346	98.4	3,342	98.3	4	0.1	54	1.6	8	0.2	47	1.4
16 and 17	3,463	3,028	87.4	2,897	83.6	131	3.8	435	12.6	120	3.5	315	9.1
18 and 19	3,548	1,540	43.4	233	6.6	1,307	36.8	2,008	56.6	1,483	41.8	526	14.8
20 and 21	3,502	1,016	29.0	42	1.2	975	27.8	2,487	71.0	2,014	57.5	472	13.5
22 to 24	4,934	657	13.3	16	0.3	641	13.0	4,277	86.7	3,609	73.1	668	13.5
Black													
Total 3 to 34 Years	14,831	8,564	57.7	7,461	50.3	1,103	7.4	6,267	42.3	3,725	25.1	2,542	17.1
14 and 15	1,162	1,148	98.8	1,148	98.8	---	---	14	1.2	---	---	14	1.2
16 and 17	1,163	1,056	90.8	1,019	87.6	37	3.2	107	9.2	18	1.6	89	7.6
18 and 19	1,072	517	48.3	248	23.2	269	25.1	554	51.7	319	29.8	235	21.9
20 and 21	1,004	296	29.5	34	3.4	262	26.1	708	70.5	462	46.1	246	24.5
22 to 24	1,311	200	15.2	9	0.7	190	14.5	1,111	84.8	784	59.8	327	25.0
Male 3 to 34 Years	7,062	4,258	60.3	3,768	53.4	490	6.9	2,804	39.7	1,600	22.7	1,204	17.0
14 and 15	585	579	99.0	579	99.0	---	---	6	1.0	---	---	6	1.0
16 and 17	575	532	92.5	515	89.4	18	3.1	43	7.5	3	0.6	40	6.9
18 and 19	496	251	50.5	161	32.4	90	18.1	245	49.5	127	25.6	118	23.8
20 and 21	450	140	31.0	25	5.4	115	25.6	310	69.0	187	41.5	124	27.5
22 to 24	582	108	18.5	4	0.7	104	17.8	474	81.5	347	59.6	127	21.8
Female 3 to 34 Years	7,769	4,306	55.4	3,693	47.5	614	7.9	3,463	44.6	2,125	27.3	1,338	17.2
14 and 15	577	569	98.5	569	98.5	---	---	8	1.5	---	---	8	1.5
16 and 17	587	523	89.1	505	85.9	19	3.2	64	10.9	15	2.5	49	8.4
18 and 19	576	267	46.3	87	15.2	179	31.1	309	53.7	192	33.4	117	20.3
20 and 21	554	156	28.2	9	1.7	147	26.5	398	71.8	275	49.7	122	22.0
22 to 24	729	92	12.6	5	0.7	87	11.9	637	87.4	437	59.9	200	27.5
Spanish Origin													
Total 3 to 34 Years	6,917	3,516	50.8	3,098	44.8	418	6.0	3,402	49.2	1,500	21.7	1,902	27.5

Table 26 (continued)

Enrollment Status of the Youth Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Sapnish Origin Nationally
(October 1977, Numbers in Thousands, Civilian Noninstitutional Population)

Age	Population	Enrolled in School						Not Enrolled in School					
		Total		Below College Level		In College		Total		High School Graduate		Not High School Graduate	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14 and 15	497	485	97.6	485	97.6	---	---	12	2.4	---	---	12	2.4
16 and 17	515	430	83.6	416	80.8	14	2.8	85	16.4	6	1.2	79	15.3
18 and 19	515	209	40.6	86	16.6	123	24.8	306	59.4	138	26.7	168	32.7
20 and 21	466	108	23.1	13	2.7	95	20.4	358	76.9	188	40.3	171	36.6
22 to 24	628	68	10.8	9	1.4	59	9.4	560	89.2	277	44.1	283	45.1
Male 3 to 34 Years	3,383	1,835	54.2	1,611	47.6	224	6.6	1,549	45.8	680	20.1	869	25.7
14 and 15	269	267	99.1	267	99.1	---	---	2	0.9	---	---	2	0.9
16 and 17	264	236	89.4	230	87.2	6	2.3	28	10.6	2	0.6	26	9.9
18 and 19	238	102	43.1	49	20.6	54	22.5	135	56.9	55	23.2	80	33.7
20 and 21	224	51	22.8	6	2.7	45	20.1	173	77.2	82	36.8	90	40.3
22 to 24	292	47	16.0	7	2.4	40	13.6	246	84.0	120	41.2	125	42.8
Female 3 to 34 Years	3,534	1,681	47.6	1,487	42.1	194	5.5	1,853	52.4	820	23.2	1,033	29.2
14 and 15	228	219	95.9	219	95.9	---	---	9	4.1	---	---	9	4.1
16 and 17	251	194	77.4	186	74.1	8	3.3	57	22.6	4	1.7	52	20.9
18 and 19	277	106	38.5	37	13.2	70	25.2	170	61.5	82	29.7	88	31.8
20 and 21	242	57	23.4	7	2.7	50	20.6	186	76.6	105	43.5	80	33.2
22 to 24	336	21	6.2	2	0.5	19	5.7	315	93.8	157	46.6	158	47.1

Source: School Enrollment-Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, February 1979.

Table 27

Florida

Student Membership Grades 9-12 by Racial and Ethnic Category - Fall 1978

District	Grade 9 White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total	Grade 10 White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total
Alachua	1,242	626	10	8	1	1,887	1,282	596	21	9	2	1,910
Baker	212	51	1	-	-	264	216	44	1	-	-	261
Bay	1,415	252	-	37	2	1,706	1,549	252	5	15	-	1,821
Bradford	246	46	2	-	-	294	226	74	-	-	-	300
Brevard	4,378	563	28	12	10	4,991	4,404	513	57	19	6	4,999
Broward	9,706	2,830	289	44	12	12,881	9,524	2,603	315	41	12	12,495
Calhoun	131	25	-	-	1	157	152	23	-	-	1	176
Charlotte	725	25	7	2	3	762	673	14	5	7	3	702
Citrus	786	42	-	1	-	829	602	36	-	1	-	639
Clay	1,417	88	15	12	4	1,536	1,330	88	10	10	5	1,443
Collier	1,042	85	182	3	5	1,317	842	73	111	9	7	1,037
Columbia	482	161	-	-	-	643	435	141	1	1	-	578
Dade	7,811	5,524	7,113	95	8	20,551	8,523	5,516	7,200	137	20	21,396
DeSoto	265	87	4	-	-	356	196	63	4	-	-	263
Dixie	128	26	-	-	-	154	93	28	-	-	-	121
Duval	5,762	2,598	53	45	5	8,463	6,869	3,387	41	44	9	10,330
Escambia	3,307	1,251	9	35	9	4,617	2,749	1,021	5	20	15	3,810
Flagler	107	20	-	-	-	127	126	38	1	-	-	165
Franklin	140	42	-	-	-	182	121	30	-	-	-	151
Gadsden	197	627	1	-	-	825	164	660	-	1	-	825
Gilchrist	136	11	-	-	-	147	120	10	-	-	-	130
Glades	58	18	3	1	6	86	54	18	1	-	5	78
Gulf	200	54	-	-	-	254	163	50	-	-	-	213
Hamilton	101	72	-	-	-	173	96	83	-	-	-	179
Hardee	266	35	47	2	-	350	213	28	36	2	-	279
Hendry	249	87	42	2	6	386	210	72	28	-	1	311
Hernando	530	49	5	1	1	586	474	57	9	1	-	541
Highlands	501	133	5	-	4	643	479	135	13	-	2	629
Hillsborough	7311	1,811	448	24	14	9,608	7,665	1,904	432	33	5	10,039
Holmes	282	7	-	-	-	289	236	4	-	-	-	240
Indian River	597	161	2	3	-	763	554	163	-	2	-	719
Jackson	464	216	3	1	-	684	448	199	3	-	-	650
Jefferson	53	131	-	-	-	184	70	109	-	-	-	179
Lafayette	63	10	-	-	-	73	65	9	-	-	-	74
Lake	1,240	368	10	1	-	1,619	1,192	317	4	1	-	1,514
Lee	2,318	431	58	5	5	2,817	2,012	342	56	2	5	2,417
Leon	1,317	722	-	8	-	2,047	1,160	546	1	5	-	1,712
Levy	244	83	2	-	3	332	231	81	-	-	-	312
Liberty	67	15	-	-	-	82	63	11	-	-	-	74
Madison	168	184	1	-	-	353	103	140	-	-	-	243
Manatee	1,516	329	19	4	2	1,870	1,153	391	8	1	-	1,553
Marion	1,476	573	35	6	11	2,101	1,406	501	27	8	5	1,947
Martin	703	126	25	2	-	856	585	116	9	1	1	712
Monroe	546	53	80	6	4	689	675	114	67	9	5	870
Nassau	545	91	3	-	-	639	530	140	-	-	-	670
Okaloosa	1,914	215	22	29	2	2,182	2,108	205	18	33	3	2,367
Okeechobee	307	29	14	1	-	351	276	51	13	1	-	341
Orange	5,732	1,461	140	31	7	7,371	5,852	1,380	126	27	3	7,388
Osceola	672	57	8	7	2	746	673	66	5	3	1	748
Palm Beach	4,678	1,718	314	18	9	6,737	4,328	1,725	279	20	5	6,358
Pasco	1,945	71	46	2	8	2,072	1,817	71	21	1	-	1,910
Pinellas	6,939	1,199	26	26	5	8,195	6,883	1,113	24	20	3	8,043
Polk	4,217	1,057	58	19	8	5,359	3,821	1,009	28	8	3	4,869
Putnam	705	221	2	-	-	928	630	235	-	-	-	865
St. Johns	529	119	-	2	-	650	471	122	-	-	-	593
St. Lucie	665	460	10	4	1	1,140	611	536	6	1	2	1,156
Santa Rosa	1,076	59	1	9	2	1,146	1,022	52	2	7	-	1,083
Sarasota	1,738	225	23	4	-	1,990	1,945	240	14	14	-	2,213
Seminole	2,554	395	50	16	2	3,020	2,810	394	59	8	2	2,973
Sumter	301	128	-	-	-	429	279	107	-	-	-	386
Suwannee	381	114	-	-	-	495	331	83	-	-	-	414
Taylor	209	95	-	-	-	304	191	77	-	-	-	268
Union	89	22	3	-	-	114	94	29	1	-	-	124
Volusia	2,642	559	21	8	-	3,230	2,763	618	31	4	1	3,417
Wakulla	164	36	1	-	-	201	160	41	-	-	-	201
Walton	276	45	-	1	-	323	243	33	-	-	-	276
Washington	215	71	-	1	-	287	189	72	-	-	-	261
STATE	98,398	29,099	9,241	537	162	137,443	97,240	28,977	9,098	521	132	135,968

Table 27 (continued)

Florida
Student Membership Grades 9-12 by Racial and Ethnic Category - Fall 1978

District	Grade 11 White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total	Grade 12 White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total
Alachua	1,116	469	15	4	-	1,604	978	404	11	11	1	1,405
Baker	197	55	-	-	-	252	186	42	5	-	-	233
Bay	1,242	184	3	11	-	1,440	1,087	183	2	12	1	1,285
Bradford	200	46	-	-	-	246	188	48	-	1	-	237
Brevard	4,119	534	29	19	5	4,706	3,772	357	30	11	3	4,173
Broward	8,311	1,977	217	40	3	10,548	7,631	1,711	184	21	3	9,550
Calhoun	116	17	-	-	1	134	90	15	-	-	-	105
Charlotte	526	8	5	1	1	541	407	14	3	3	2	429
Citrus	651	43	10	-	-	704	501	22	6	-	-	529
Clay	1,184	56	6	4	7	1,257	1,016	52	8	2	1	1,079
Collier	810	66	96	3	5	980	723	45	58	3	2	832
Columbia	424	125	1	-	-	550	328	135	1	-	-	464
Dade	7,683	4,362	6,264	131	13	18,453	6,378	2,704	4,367	92	18	13,559
DeSoto	171	59	1	1	-	232	130	42	1	-	-	173
Dixie	105	16	-	-	-	121	89	21	-	-	-	110
Duval	5,295	2,642	33	34	8	8,012	4,751	2,307	31	36	6	7,131
Escambia	2,216	858	7	16	3	3,100	2,155	786	7	21	5	2,974
Flagler	98	20	1	-	-	119	75	25	-	-	-	100
Franklin	79	23	-	-	-	102	73	28	-	-	-	101
Gadsden	158	564	-	-	-	722	128	538	-	1	-	667
Gilchrist	116	7	-	-	-	123	82	9	-	-	-	91
Glades	48	17	6	1	5	77	31	8	-	-	4	43
Gulf	130	41	-	-	-	171	137	37	-	-	-	174
Hamilton	81	60	-	-	-	141	64	67	-	1	-	132
Hardee	186	18	25	1	-	230	165	16	9	-	-	190
Hendry	191	59	37	-	4	291	150	34	15	1	2	202
Hernando	346	65	5	-	-	416	348	63	5	1	-	417
Highlands	428	106	8	1	3	546	394	127	6	1	-	528
Hillsborough	6,710	1,613	469	50	13	8,855	5,342	1,156	340	27	5	6,870
Holmes	244	2	-	-	-	246	218	8	-	-	1	227
Indian River	575	122	-	-	-	697	433	85	-	-	-	518
Jackson	395	179	2	-	-	576	333	149	1	1	-	484
Jefferson	60	97	-	-	-	157	46	89	-	-	-	135
Lafayette	53	5	-	-	-	58	43	7	-	-	-	50
Lake	976	238	8	2	-	1,224	874	210	6	2	1	1,093
Lee	1,736	252	30	3	8	2,029	1,405	179	16	1	6	1,607
Leon	1,117	501	2	6	-	1,626	966	433	3	8	-	1,410
Levy	186	79	2	1	1	269	159	56	-	-	1	216
Liberty	62	10	-	-	-	72	35	11	-	-	-	46
Madison	99	134	-	-	-	233	103	108	-	-	-	211
Manatee	1,106	278	9	5	-	1,399	854	309	8	-	-	1,171
Marion	1,215	431	18	5	1	1,670	949	295	17	3	1	1,265
Martin	520	108	6	4	1	639	444	72	7	2	-	525
Monroe	429	47	40	7	2	525	424	42	49	6	6	527
Nassau	406	85	-	-	-	493	380	84	-	-	-	464
Okaloosa	1,986	165	7	15	-	2,173	1,745	154	10	21	-	1,930
Okeechobee	203	39	7	-	-	249	191	23	8	2	3	227
Orange	5,177	1,112	85	31	7	6,412	4,800	910	52	26	5	5,793
Osceola	545	45	5	4	2	601	439	24	6	4	-	473
Palm Beach	3,804	1,344	211	12	3	5,374	3,425	1,123	192	16	4	4,760
Pasco	1,696	76	15	8	2	1,797	1,344	47	13	1	-	1,405
Pinellas	6,573	1,026	18	20	3	7,640	5,912	842	15	17	3	6,789
Polk	3,249	889	25	5	5	4,173	2,780	707	14	13	4	3,518
Putnam	413	144	1	-	-	558	442	156	-	-	-	598
St. Johns	408	127	-	-	-	535	210	86	-	-	-	296
St. Lucie	418	340	4	-	-	762	308	284	2	-	-	594
Santa Rosa	947	57	2	9	1	1,026	858	45	-	11	1	915
Sarasota	1,849	210	11	11	-	2,081	1,596	163	18	3	-	1,780
Seminole	2,197	335	48	8	1	2,592	1,905	223	26	8	1	2,163
Sumter	254	94	1	-	-	349	210	63	1	-	-	274
Suwannee	241	85	-	-	-	330	222	68	-	-	1	291
Taylor	181	51	-	2	-	234	156	60	-	-	-	216
Union	79	24	4	-	-	107	77	16	3	-	-	96
Volusia	2,232	534	18	4	-	2,788	2,018	440	26	8	-	2,492
Wakulla	120	24	-	1	-	145	98	28	-	-	-	126
Walton	212	35	-	1	-	248	238	40	-	-	-	278
Washington	167	42	-	1	-	210	136	44	-	-	-	180
STATE	85,069	23,494	7,817	482	108	116,970	74,175	18,680	5,582	398	91	98,926

Source: Florida Department of Education.

Table 28

Florida

Pupil Membership Grades K-12 and Number of Pupils With Primary/Home Language Other Than English-Fall 1977

No.	District	Pupil Membership Grades K-12	Estimated Primary/ Home Language Other Than English	Percent Membership Primary/ Home Language Other Than English	No.	District	Pupil Membership Grades K-12	Estimated Primary/ Home Language Other Than English	Percent Membership Primary/ Home Language Other Than English
01	Alachua	22,144	405	1.8%	35	Lake	17,122	194	1.1
02	Baker	3,493	10	.3	36	Lee	28,480	1,108	3.9
03	Bay	20,175	197	1.0	37	Leon	21,663	78	.4
04	Bradford	3,883	28	.7	38	Levy	3,947	0	*
05	Brevard	51,659	365	.7	39	Liberty	1,027	0	*
06	Broward	137,474	474	.3	40	Madison	3,451	0	*
07	Calhoun	2,058	0	*	41	Manatee	20,048	478	2.4
08	Charlotte	5,886	33	.6	42	Marion	21,659	134	.6
09	Citrus	7,131	39	.5	43	Martin	8,237	260	3.2
10	Clay	16,084	35	.2	44	Monroe	8,820	158	1.8
11	Collier	13,347	1,865	13.9	45	Nassau	7,568	5	*
12	Columbia	7,346	37	.5	46	Okaloosa	25,166	279	1.1
13	Dade	235,610	73,126	31.0	47	Okeechobee	4,162	106	2.5
14	DeSoto	3,554	24	.7	48	Orange	83,839	337	.4
15	Dixie	1,792	0	*	49	Osceola	7,932	123	1.6
16	Duval	108,577	678	.6	50	Palm Beach	70,875	666	.9
17	Escambia	45,884	254	.6	51	Pasco	22,813	445	1.9
18	Flagler	1,665	2	.1	52	Pinellas	90,657	919	1.0
19	Franklin	1,843	0	*	53	Polk	60,205	500	.8
20	Gadsden	9,362	13	.1	54	Putnam	10,668	4	*
21	Gilchrist	1,489	0	*	55	St. Johns	7,760	10	.1
22	Glades	1,114	172	15.4	56	St. Lucie	13,019	248	1.9
23	Gulf	2,545	3	.1	57	Santa Rosa	12,395	49	.4
24	Hamilton	2,298	0	*	58	Sarasota	24,219	142	.6
25	Hardee	3,920	484	12.3	59	Seminole	33,478	264	.8
26	Hendry	4,366	267	6.1	60	Sumter	4,537	4	*
27	Hernando	5,802	15	.3	61	Suwannee	4,739	9	*
28	Highlands	7,354	52	.7	62	Taylor	3,585	4	.1
29	Hillsborough	113,207	5,190	4.6	63	Union	1,479	21	1.4
30	Holmes	3,551	0	*	64	Volusia	35,773	402	1.1
31	Indian River	8,679	46	.5	65	Wakulla	2,377	0	*
32	Jackson	8,296	3	*	66	Walton	3,852	29	.8
33	Jefferson	2,344	0	*	67	Washington	3,206	2	*
34	Lafayette	908	0	*					
						Total	1,533,598	90,795	5.9%

Source: Florida Department of Education, 1977 Fall Membership Study.

* Less than .1%

Table 29
Job Openings Listed with the Florida State Employment Service-Fiscal Year 1978
(1,500 or More Job Openings Received During the Fiscal Year)

Occupational Titles	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Average Wage Offered	Openings Not Filled Within 100 Days
Construction Worker I & II	22,946	15,995	$3.25	660
Clerk-Typist	10,298	5,076	3.05	482
Material Handler	9,271	6,904	2.96	195
Kitchen Helper	8,963	5,065	2.60	158
Cleaning Housekeeper/Housecleaner	8,596	5,473	2.62	60
Clerk, General	7,753	5,597	2.79	508
Secretary	7,506	2,566	3.41	305
Maintenance Repairer, Building	7,428	5,140	3.03	329
Groundskeeper, Industrial-Commerical and Parts	7,328	5,063	2.93	427
Day Worker	7,031	5,966	2.85	8
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	6,738	3,154	2.58	95
Administrative Clerk	6,127	3,069	3.02	123
Cleaner, Commercial-Institutional	5,312	3,191	2.89	172
Farmworker/Harvest Worker Fruit	5,216	2,327	2.81	609
House Worker, General	5,210	3,382	2.81	60
Laborer, Stores	4,933	3,126	2.92	65
Truck Driver, Light	4,096	2,342	3.08	32
Janitor	3,908	2,735	2.84	56
Carpenter	3,768	1,993	4.91	81
Cook	3,712	1,552	3.09	256
Cook, Short Order I & II	3,246	1,519	2.84	25
Truck Driver, Heavy	2,964	1,764	3.30	65
Automobile Service Station Attendant	2,925	1,578	2.65	45
Cashier I & II	2,779	1,486	2.71	17
Bookkeeper I & II	2,773	1,444	3.46	8
Laborer, Landscape	2,763	1,945	3.06	158
Painter	2,665	1,623	3.91	57
Farmworker/Harvest Worker, Vegetable	2,537	1,319	2.72	154
Automobile Mechanic	2,525	884	3.95	42
Recreation Leader	2,500	2,054	2.79	113
Receptionist	2,321	1,093	2.92	50
Nurse Aide	2,039	1,403	2.78	70
Guard, Security	2,036	1,183	2.88	62
Stock Clerk	1,996	1,182	2.85	20
Yard Worker	1,967	1,609	2.75	1
Horticultural Worker	1,830	1,243	2.81	27
Arc Welder/Combination Welder	1,816	1,000	4.17	50
Tractor Trailer Truck Driver	1,692	885	3.99	15
Counter Attendent Lunchroom/Cafeteria	1,670	835	2.64	4
Carpenter Apprentice	1,654	1,005	4.34	73
Dining Room Attendant	1,631	693	2.57	14
Typist	1,616	331	3.03	10
Cashier-Checker	1,576	993	2.71	32
Accounting Clerk	1,570	621	3.21	34
Counselor	1,532	682	4.32	68
Caseworker	1,516	625	4.36	143

Source: ESARS job openings data for FY 1978.

Note: Occupational titles are generally comparable with those listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Table 30

Services Rendered to Total and Youth Applicants
Available through the Florida Employment Service
Fiscal Year 1978

Category	Total Applicants	Percent of Total	Youth (Under 22)	Percent of Total	Youth as a Percent of Total Applicants
Applicants Available	636,437	100.0	164,989	100.0	25.9
New Applicants	456,404	71.7	125,688	76.2	27.5
Renewels	117,661	18.5	29,669	18.0	25.2
Counseling	28,387	4.5	7,050	4.3	24.8
Testing	20,241	3.2	6,262	3.8	30.9
Referred to Supportive Service	26,165	4.1	6,568	4.0	25.1
Enrollment in Training	3,202	0.5	2,128	1.3	66.5
Job Development Contacts	55,710	8.8	10,635	6.4	19.1
Placement Results of Job Dev.	22,417	3.5	6,773	4.1	30.2
Referred to Job	345,372	54.3	106,761	64.7	30.9
Nonagricultural	335,033	52.6	103,402	62.7	30.9
Agricultural	20,365	3.2	7,233	4.4	35.5
Placed	171,953	27.0	58,699	35.6	34.1
Nonagricultural	163,569	25.7	55,943	33.9	34.2
Over 3 Days	158,126	24.8	54,122	32.8	34.2
Over 150 Days	131,908	20.7	35,782	21.7	27.1
3 Days or Less	9,585	1.5	3,034	1.8	31.7
Agricultural	10,662	1.7	3,703	2.2	34.7
Over 3 Days	10,430	1.6	3,594	2.2	34.5
Over 150 Days	5,493	0.9	1,992	1.2	36.3
3 Days or Less	272	*	117	0.1	43.0
CETA/PSE	35,818	5.6	11,893	7.2	33.2

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Applicants may be in more than one category.

Source: ESARS Table 91 covering the period 10/1/77-9/30/78.

Table 31
Florida Youth Characteristics by SMSA as of April 30, 1979

SMSA	Total	Female	Economically Disadvantaged	Handicapped	Minority Group			Welfare	Veteran			Seasonal Farmworker
					Total	Black Not Hispanic	Hispanic		Total	Vietnam-era	Special Veteran	
Pensacola												
Total	5,412	2,786	1,138	329	2,202	2,093	27	928	1,127	529	117	---
15 and under	3	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-17	73	29	56	---	42	40	---	46	---	---	---	---
18-19	497	247	67	4	234	228	1	42	10	---	---	---
20-19	517	235	54	10	197	187	4	33	61	7	1	---
22-24	791	358	97	25	296	279	4	68	183	101	4	---
Tallahassee												
Total	3,549	1,930	1,005	154	1,794	1,765	13	680	532	299	84	2
15 and under	3	1	1	---	2	2	---	1	---	---	---	---
16-17	76	43	36	---	42	42	---	24	1	---	---	---
18-19	276	176	85	1	186	184	1	48	3	---	---	---
20-21	410	244	111	8	243	238	3	68	15	2	---	---
22-24	689	368	170	14	368	366	1	99	66	39	2	---
Jacksonville												
Total	15,116	7,937	4,687	460	7,296	7,152	68	4,068	2,691	1,071	173	34
15 and under	34	12	18	---	26	25	---	17	---	---	---	---
16-17	358	139	239	1	204	202	1	214	1	---	---	1
18-19	1,222	615	347	9	656	649	2	261	20	2	---	5
20-21	1,311	633	244	12	589	581	6	180	102	19	1	3
22-24	2,031	944	450	34	997	980	13	362	389	198	15	7
Orlando												
Total	15,272	7,717	4,341	801	5,206	4,533	551	3,184	2,902	995	389	111
15 and under	25	9	1	---	16	9	7	---	---	---	---	---
16-17	363	174	192	6	165	149	13	156	1	---	---	5
18-19	666	411	14	520	478	33	250	35	1	1	82	7
20-21	1,403	741	370	21	510	449	50	228	121	17	---	11
22-24	2,039	950	464	54	696	615	63	306	335	188	28	10
Tampa-St. Petersburg												
Total	23,753	11,831	7,678	1,553	7,314	6,073	1,122	4,766	4,775	1,524	523	145
15 and under	44	12	25	---	10	6	4	24	1	---	---	---
16-17	504	260	363	9	225	209	15	303	1	1	1	5

Table 31

Florida Youth Characteristics by SMSA as of April 30, 1979
(continued)

	Total	Female	Economically Disadvantaged	Handicapped	Minority Group			Welfare	Veteran			Seasonal Farmworker
					Total	Black Not Hispanic	Hispanic		Total	Vietnam-era	Special Veteran	
18-19	1,725	893	640	24	687	598	82	320	46	2	---	10
20-21	1,939	971	640	32	679	583	84	294	173	30	4	6
22-24	2,845	1,356	839	77	943	811	119	420	520	252	24	11
Gainesville												
Total	2,718	1,508	739	107	1,268	1,212	39	654	321	157	61	6
15 and under	7	5	2	1	5	5	---	1	1	---	---	---
16-17	73	46	38	2	49	48	---	32	---	---	---	---
18-19	209	119	56	3	134	130	3	42	2	---	---	---
20-21	283	164	64	3	144	143	1	50	9	3	3	1
22-24	485	277	98	11	201	186	14	90	31	14	1	1
Panama City												
Total	39	19	4	2	9	7	2	4	9	5	2	1
15 and under	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-17	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
18-19	8	5	1	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---
20-21	4	2	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---
22-24	5	2	---	---	2	2	---	---	2	2	---	---
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa												
Total	5,662	3,039	1,765	422	1,387	1,314	47	1,162	1,221	516	152	11
15 and under	8	5	4	---	4	4	---	1	1	---	---	---
16-17	153	69	76	4	59	56	3	57	1	---	---	---
18-19	516	296	194	11	147	143	2	109	16	---	---	---
20-21	544	301	175	13	134	127	6	103	54	6	---	1
22-24	859	447	223	30	190	183	4	141	177	95	6	---
Ft. Lauderdale												
Total	14,790	7,046	2,503	1,533	3,598	3,199	346	1,183	2,565	738	250	33
15 and under	10	5	3	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-17	148	66	82	1	80	78	2	57	---	---	---	---
18-19	665	366	205	15	347	334	12	68	15	1	---	2
20-21	1,056	550	249	54	422	399	18	83	76	16	4	1
22-24	1,573	720	288	78	541	498	34	95	230	126	10	2

Table 31

Florida Youth Characteristics by SMSA as of April 30, 1979
(continued)

	Total	Female	Economically Disadvantaged	Handicapped	Minority Group			Welfare	Veteran			Seasonal Farmworker
					Total	Black Not Hispanic	Hispanic		Total	Vietnam-era	Special Veteran	
Miami												
Total	26,292	14,019	6,639	569	18,355	9,830	8,364	5,445	3,096	794	166	193
15 and under	27	13	5	1	21	16	5	3	2	---	---	---
16-17	559	229	414	1	482	347	133	349	2	---	---	3
18-19	1,849	924	539	8	1,522	1,131	385	363	31	4	2	28
20-21	1,985	1,042	437	12	1,484	1,094	380	281	164	19	1	14
22-24	2,666	1,329	565	35	1,905	1,298	582	423	431	188	11	22
Ft. Myers												
Total	1,407	581	98	59	296	255	39	26	361	52	27	1
15 and under	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
16-17	27	10	7	2	7	6	1	---	2	---	---	---
18-19	113	55	14	1	34	34	---	1	5	---	---	---
20-21	121	51	11	1	41	34	7	1	11	2	1	---
22-24	150	64	9	1	42	35	7	3	26	10	1	---
Palm Beach												
Total	6,203	2	2,088	274	2,376	2,132	220	942	1,081	280	40	89
15 and under	3	62	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-17	123	256	66	---	89	81	8	43	1	---	---	2
18-19	449	262	202	6	271	256	15	79	4	---	---	8
20-21	478	392	187	2	268	250	16	71	30	6	---	14
22-24	727	505	270	12	376	352	20	98	80	43	2	20
Lakeland-Winter Haven												
Total	3,911	2,261	1,571	255	1,379	1,264	108	913	450	197	82	73
15 and under	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-17	103	54	60	3	30	27	3	47	1	---	---	1
18-19	377	235	144	4	149	136	13	72	8	---	---	6
20-21	372	226	118	9	138	132	7	61	19	3	---	3
22-24	529	309	187	13	230	216	11	104	56	26	5	7
Sarasota												
Total	1,895	806	85	71	363	329	29	16	387	117	9	2
15 and under	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 31
Florida Youth Characteristics by SMSA as of April 30, 1979
(continued)

	Total	Female	Economically Disadvantaged	Handicapped	Minority Group			Welfare	Veteran			Seasonal Farmworker
					Total	Black Not Hispanic	Hispanic		Total	Vietnam-era	Special Veteran	
16-17	34	19	7	--	12	11	1	--	--	--	--	--
18-19	140	80	11	1	44	41	3	2	3	1	--	--
20-21	170	76	8	3	47	40	5	2	12	2	--	1
22-24	221	96	7	--	44	41	2	2	25	12	--	--
Daytona Beach												
Total	4,747	2,043	1,666	248	1,109	1,072	20	1,179	1,190	496	52	4
15 and under	3	2	1	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-17	97	46	41	1	36	36	---	29	---	---	---	---
18-19	363	171	129	3	116	114	1	86	11	1	---	---
20-21	483	239	187	9	126	125	---	109	43	8	---	---
22-24	693	295	251	18	155	152	1	158	150	87	2	1
Bradenton												
Total	1,207	698	971									
15 and under	2	---	2	92	354	318	28	247	144	42	16	7
16-17	26	15	22	---	2	2	---	2	---	---	---	---
18-19	94	59	56	---	16	15	1	17	---	---	---	---
20-21	101	55	38	---	49	40	3	29	---	---	---	1
22-24	177	90	69	8	29	26	3	17	10	1	---	---
Statewide												
Total	159,788	80,532	44,239	8,216	63,293	50,563	11,790	28,879	27,829	9,673	2,716	1,281
15 and under	219	78	74	4	107	88	18	55	7	1	---	1
16-17	3,336	1,551	1,948	39	1,775	1,568	195	1,523	12	1	1	46
18-19	12,270	6,449	3,813	129	6,022	5,344	632	1,997	264	17	4	126
20-21	13,787	7,107	3,567	243	5,988	5,263	652	1,811	1,121	170	19	116
22-24	20,142	9,646	4,898	486	8,358	7,246	980	2,769	3,343	1,706	137	157

Source: ESARS Active File as 4/30/79 - Table 93.

Table 32

1978 Arrests by Age (Under 18, 18, 19, 20 and Total) In Florida

Offenses	Total Under 18	18	19	20	Total Number of Arrests
Murder	59	27	25	29	779
Manslaughter	4	4	7	9	112
Forcible Rape	254	57	49	56	1,220
Robbery	1,568	441	427	353	5,471
Aggravated Assault	3,305	642	733	712	17,173
Breaking and Entering-Burglary	15,445	2,052	1,678	1,402	28,126
Larceny	25,320	3,090	2,648	2,293	56,222
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,701	365	315	196	4,984
Other Assaults-Not Aggravated	3,760	376	426	396	10,849
Arson	242	21	20	12	568
Forgery and Counterfeiting	392	141	182	174	2,651
Fraud	196	97	92	106	2,255
Worthless Checks	28	96	166	235	7,081
Embezzlement	14		7		102
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,590	374	312	258	4,670
Vandalism	4,610	157	115	108	5,691
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	837	265	301	290	5,819
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	113	228	318	328	3,318
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	538	170	204	259	4,305
Narcotic Drug Laws: Sale/Manufacture	436	225	223	252	3,500
Narcotic Drug Laws: Possession	6,643	2,285	2,420	2,134	26,274
Gambling	61	31	66	47	2,069
Offenses Against Family and Children	25	41	34	63	1,264
Driving Under the Influence	790	1,269	1,659	1,678	43,213
Liquor Laws	1,460	785	787	761	7,739
Disorderly Intoxication	760	728	879	902	19,191
Disorderly Conduct	1,581	848	816	776	10,617
Vagrancy	202	73	77	60	923
All Other (Except Traffic)	13,874	5,183	5,696	5,487	91,416
Curfew and Loitering Law Volations	2,167				2,167
Runaways	8,458				8,458
Total for Florida	97,433	20,071	20,682	19,376	378,227

Source: Crime in Florida, 1978 Annual Report, Department of Law Enforcement,

Table 33

FLORIDA

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
(Incarcerated Offenders)

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	UNK	TOTAL	PERCENT
ALACHUA	1977-78*	58	1	67	5	0	0	0	131	1.64
	6/30/78**	130	5	189	7	0	0	0	331	1.67
BAKER	1977-78*	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	.05
	6/30/78**	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	20	.10
BAY	1977-78*	78	1	33	1	0	0	0	113	1.41
	6/30/78**	157	4	80	3	0	0	0	244	1.23
BRADFORD	1977-78*	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	13	.16
	6/30/78**	25	0	13	2	0	0	0	40	.20
BREVARD	1977-78*	94	2	57	2	0	0	0	155	1.94
	6/30/78**	228	3	199	8	0	0	0	438	2.21
BROWARD	1977-78*	288	26	283	27	0	0	0	624	7.80
	6/30/78**	712	35	860	51	0	0	0	1658	8.38
CALHOUN	1977-78*	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	8	.10
	6/30/78**	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	16	.08
CHARLOTTE	1977-78*	22	1	5	0	0	0	0	28	.35
	6/30/78**	41	1	8	1	0	0	0	51	.26
CITRUS	1977-78*	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	.20
	6/30/78**	28	1	6	0	0	0	0	35	.18
CLAY	1977-78*	29	0	9	0	0	0	0	38	.47
	6/30/78**	53	0	20	0	0	0	0	73	.37
COLLIER	1977-78*	41	4	18	0	0	0	0	63	.79
	6/30/78**	102	4	46	1	0	0	0	153	.77
COLUMBIA	1977-78*	22	1	19	2	0	0	0	44	.55
	6/30/78**	47	1	58	5	0	0	0	111	.56
DADE	1977-78*	354	19	616	41	0	0	0	1030	12.87
	6/30/78**	1004	52	1912	99	0	0	0	3067	15.49
DESOTO	1977-78*	5	0	13	0	0	0	0	18	.22
	6/30/78**	15	0	30	0	0	0	0	45	.23
DIXIE	1977-78*	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	.10
	6/30/78**	16	0	14	1	0	0	0	31	.16
DUVAL	1977-78*	333	8	386	24	0	0	0	751	9.39
	6/30/78**	807	14	1133	57	0	0	0	2011	10.16
ESCAMBIA	1977-78*	68	6	77	10	0	0	0	161	2.01
	6/30/78**	211	11	282	14	1	0	0	519	2.62
FLAGLER	1977-78*	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	.05
	6/30/78**	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	20	.10
FRANKLIN	1977-78*	10	0	7	1	0	0	0	18	.22
	6/30/78**	25	0	9	1	0	0	0	35	.18
GADSDEN	1977-78*	9	1	26	0	0	0	0	36	.45
	6/30/78**	17	1	72	1	0	0	0	91	.46
GILCHRIST	1977-78*	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.04
	6/30/78**	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	.06
GLADES	1977-78*	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.04
	6/30/78**	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	12	.06
GULF	1977-78*	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	12	.15
	6/30/78**	12	0	6	0	0	0	0	18	.09
HAMILTON	1977-78*	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	14	.17
	6/30/78**	15	0	14	1	0	0	0	30	.15
HARDEE	1977-78*	25	1	11	0	0	0	0	37	.46
	6/30/78**	47	3	23	1	0	0	0	74	.37
HENDRY	1977-78*	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	21	.26
	6/30/78**	12	0	26	2	0	0	0	40	.20
HERNANDO	1977-78*	18	0	8	0	0	0	0	26	.32
	6/30/78**	38	0	16	1	0	0	0	55	.29
HIGHLANDS	1977-78*	29	0	29	3	0	0	0	61	.76
	6/30/78**	59	0	66	5	0	0	0	130	.66

Table 33 (continued)
FLORIDA
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
(Incarcerated Offenders)

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	UNK	TOTAL	PERCENT
HILLSBOROUGH	1977-78*	425	10	317	14	0	0	0	766	9.57
	6/30/78**	901	23	775	34	0	0	0	1733	8.78
HOLMES	1977-78*	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	12	.15
	6/30/78**	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	14	.07
INDIAN RIVER	1977-78*	22	0	17	1	0	0	0	40	.50
	6/30/78**	48	0	61	3	0	0	0	112	.57
JACKSON	1977-78*	41	2	24	0	0	0	0	67	.84
	6/30/78**	78	3	59	1	0	0	0	141	.71
JEFFERSON	1977-78*	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	.05
	6/30/78**	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	15	.08
LAFAYETTE	1977-78*	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	.04
	6/30/78**	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	.03
LAKE	1977-78*	26	1	23	0	0	0	0	50	.62
	6/30/78**	88	2	87	1	0	0	0	178	.90
LEE	1977-78*	51	1	43	6	0	0	0	101	1.26
	6/30/78**	107	3	116	10	0	0	0	236	1.19
LEON	1977-78*	89	6	93	6	0	0	0	194	2.42
	6/30/78**	154	9	243	14	0	0	0	420	2.12
LEVY	1977-78*	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	13	.16
	6/30/78**	10	0	14	0	0	0	0	24	.12
LIBERTY	1977-78*	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	.06
	6/30/78**	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	.05
MADISON	1977-78*	4	0	15	1	0	0	0	20	.25
	6/30/78**	8	1	26	1	0	0	0	36	.18
MANATEE	1977-78*	49	0	36	3	0	0	0	88	1.10
	6/30/78**	115	1	121	8	0	0	0	245	1.24
MARION	1977-78*	56	0	51	1	0	0	0	108	1.35
	6/30/78**	117	1	136	5	0	0	0	259	1.31
MARTIN	1977-78*	21	0	16	0	0	0	0	37	.46
	6/30/78**	39	0	38	0	0	0	0	77	.39
MONROE	1977-78*	46	2	7	2	0	0	0	57	.71
	6/30/78**	83	3	33	5	0	0	0	124	.63
NASSAU	1977-78*	22	2	14	0	0	0	0	38	.47
	6/30/78**	48	2	38	0	0	0	0	88	.44
OKALOOSA	1977-78*	37	0	8	0	0	0	0	45	.56
	6/30/78**	114	0	20	2	0	0	0	136	.69
OKEECHOBEE	1977-78*	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	.06
	6/30/78**	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	15	.08
ORANGE	1977-78*	268	8	138	5	0	0	0	419	5.24
	6/30/78**	905	14	476	30	0	0	0	1125	5.68
OSCEOLA	1977-78*	34	0	14	1	0	0	0	49	.61
	6/30/78**	73	1	33	2	0	0	0	109	.55
PALM BEACH	1977-78*	172	11	216	22	0	0	0	421	5.26
	6/30/78**	353	15	543	40	0	0	0	951	4.80
PASCO	1977-78*	153	0	9	0	0	0	0	162	2.02
	6/30/78**	258	7	32	0	1	0	0	298	1.51
PINELLAS	1977-78*	513	16	218	12	0	0	0	759	9.49
	6/30/78**	789	23	544	28	0	0	0	1384	6.99
POLK	1977-78*	259	6	119	10	0	0	0	394	4.92
	6/30/78**	560	14	354	27	0	0	0	955	4.82
PUTNAM	1977-78*	27	2	22	0	0	0	0	51	.64
	6/30/78*	61	5	66	1	0	0	0	133	.67
ST JOHNS	1977-78*	44	0	22	2	1	0	0	69	.86
	6/30/78**	107	2	48	2	1	0	0	160	.81
ST LUCIE	1977-78*	24	1	71	5	0	0	0	101	1.26
	6/30/78**	50	1	153	6	0	0	0	220	1.11

Table 33 (continued)

FLORIDA

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
(Incarcerated Offenders)

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	UNK	TOTAL	PERCENT
SANTA ROSA	1977-78*	23	2	5	0	0	0	0	30	.37
	6/30/78**	61	3	13	0	0	0	0	77	.39
SARASOTA	1977-78*	44	0	18	2	0	0	0	64	.80
	6/30/78**	109	3	90	9	0	0	0	211	1.07
SEMINOLE	1977-78*	85	2	45	1	0	0	0	133	1.66
	6/30/78**	145	4	115	6	1	0	0	271	1.37
SUMTER	1977-78*	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	15	.19
	6/30/78**	10	0	17	0	0	0	0	27	.14
SUWANEE	1977-78*	7	1	8	1	0	0	0	17	.21
	6/30/78**	26	1	28	1	0	0	0	56	.28
TAYLOR	1977-78*	13	1	4	0	0	0	0	18	.22
	6/30/78**	21	1	19	1	0	0	0	42	.21
UNION	1977-78*	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	10	.12
	6/30/78**	15	0	17	0	0	0	0	32	.16
VOLUSIA	1977-78*	80	4	65	6	0	0	0	155	1.94
	6/30/78**	229	9	194	9	0	0	0	441	2.23
WAKULLA	1977-78*	7	0	4	1	0	0	0	12	.15
	6/30/78**	14	1	13	2	0	0	0	30	.15
WALTON	1977-78*	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	11	.14
	6/30/78**	28	0	8	0	0	0	0	36	.18
WASHINGTON	1977-78*	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	18	.22
	6/30/78**	18	1	9	0	1	0	0	29	.15
TOTAL	1977-78*	4258	150	3374	218	1	0	0	8001	100.00
TOTAL	6/30/78**	9314	289	9677	509	5	0	0	19794	100.00

[1] * *Admissions during FY 1977-1978*

** *Status population as of June 30, 1978*

Source: Annual Report 1977-1978, Florida Department of Corrections.

Table 34

FLORIDA

COUNTY OF SUPERVISION
(PROBATIONERS/PAROLEES)
BY RACE & SEX

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	UNK	TOTAL	PERCENT
Alachua	1977-78*	169	23	124	19	3	0	0	338	1.47
	6/30/78**	257	42	235	47	3	0	0	584	1.66
Baker	1977-78*	17	1	2	0	0	0	0	20	09
	6/30/78**	19	2	9	0	0	0	0	30	09
Bay	1977-78*	126	15	51	5	0	0	0	197	86
	6/30/78**	182	26	85	6	0	0	0	299	85
Bradford	1977-78*	43	1	14	5	0	0	0	63	27
	6/30/78**	55	3	22	8	0	0	0	88	25
Brevard	1977-78*	385	25	116	19	2	0	0	527	2.30
	6/30/78**	538	51	208	43	0	0	0	840	2.38
Broward	1977-78*	1328	162	594	71	6	0	0	2161	9.42
	6/30/78**	2020	254	959	141	7	0	0	3381	9.59
Calhoun	1977-78*	6	1	7	1	0	0	0	15	07
	6/30/78**	17	1	7	1	0	0	0	26	07
Charlotte	1977-78*	66	6	5	3	0	0	0	80	35
	6/30/78**	85	7	6	2	0	0	0	100	28
Citrus	1977-78*	51	5	6	0	0	0	0	62	27
	6/30/78**	89	11	13	0	0	0	0	113	32
Clay	1977-78*	93	17	21	2	1	0	0	134	58
	6/30/78**	150	27	31	10	1	0	0	219	62
Collier	1977-78*	77	10	14	5	4	0	0	110	48
	6/30/78**	132	20	20	10	5	0	0	187	53
Columbia	1977-78*	81	1	42	5	0	0	0	129	56
	6/30/78**	119	9	79	9	0	0	0	216	61
Dade	1977-78*	1613	215	1490	222	135	7	0	3682	16.06
	6/30/78**	2171	292	1904	334	115	7	0	4823	13.68
DeSoto	1977-78*	35	4	13	5	0	0	0	57	25
	6/30/78**	47	9	27	9	0	1	0	93	26
Dixie	1977-78*	17	2	6	2	0	0	0	27	12
	6/30/78**	24	7	13	2	0	0	0	46	13
Duval	1977-78*	1032	145	624	112	4	0	0	1917	8.36
	6/30/78**	1485	189	1029	172	6	1	0	2882	8.17
Escambia	1977-78*	326	52	227	56	0	0	0	661	2.88
	6/30/78**	607	71	406	109	2	0	0	1195	3.39
Flagler	1977-78*	27	0	14	6	0	0	0	47	20
	6/30/78**	39	1	25	6	0	0	0	71	20
Franklin	1977-78*	14	0	3	2	0	0	0	19	08
	6/30/78**	20	0	5	2	0	0	0	27	08
Gadsden	1977-78*	32	6	93	7	0	0	0	130	57
	6/30/78**	38	6	100	15	0	0	0	157	45
Gilchrist	1977-78*	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	11	05
	6/30/78**	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	18	05
Glades	1977-78*	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	03
	6/30/78**	11	0	10	0	1	0	0	22	06
Gulf	1977-78*	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	11	05
	6/30/78**	12	0	6	0	0	0	0	18	05
Hamilton	1977-78*	18	0	16	2	0	0	0	36	16
	6/30/78**	24	0	27	2	0	0	0	53	15
Hardee	1977-78*	50	1	7	3	0	0	0	61	27
	6/30/78**	67	4	18	4	0	0	0	91	26
Hendry	1977-78*	30	3	13	6	1	0	0	53	23
	6/30/78**	41	6	20	7	1	0	0	75	21
Hernando	1977-78*	53	5	9	3	0	0	0	70	31
	6/30/78**	79	4	14	4	0	0	0	101	29
Highlands	1977-78*	72	3	33	4	1	0	0	113	49
	6/30/78**	91	9	69	9	1	0	0	179	51

Table 34 (continued)

FLORIDA

COUNTY OF SUPERVISION (PROBATIONERS/PAROLEES) BY RACE & SEX

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	UNK	TOTAL	PERCENT
Hillsborough	1977-78*	1426	185	545	103	8	4	0	2271	9.90
	6/30/78**	2481	274	931	192	10	4	0	3892	11.04
Holmes	1977-78*	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	11
	6/30/78**	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	32	09
Indian River	1977-78*	37	2	16	2	0	0	0	57	25
	6/30/78**	84	7	42	3	0	0	0	118	33
Jackson	1977-78*	62	6	35	2	1	0	0	106	46
	6/30/78**	80	9	48	4	1	0	0	142	40
Jefferson	1977-78*	18	0	7	4	0	0	0	27	12
	6/30/78**	24	4	28	9	0	0	0	65	18
Lafayette	1977-78*	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	12	05
	6/30/78**	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	13	04
Lake	1977-78*	183	12	76	10	0	0	0	281	1.14
	6/30/78**	210	18	87	22	0	0	0	337	96
Lee	1977-78*	235	29	95	11	0	0	0	367	1.60
	6/30/78**	320	40	115	18	0	0	0	493	1.40
Leon	1977-78*	190	28	148	32	1	0	0	399	1.74
	6/30/78**	266	34	207	37	1	0	0	545	1.55
Levy	1977-78*	25	2	8	2	0	0	0	37	16
	6/30/78**	24	4	14	3	0	0	0	45	13
Liberty	1977-78*	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	05
	6/30/78**	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	03
Madison	1977-78*	25	3	26	6	0	0	0	60	26
	6/30/78**	24	3	39	12	1	0	0	79	22
Manatee	1977-78*	186	20	70	5	2	0	0	283	1.15
	6/30/78**	237	36	99	19	3	0	0	394	1.12
Marion	1977-78*	187	17	71	12	0	0	0	287	1.25
	6/30/78**	281	39	136	25	0	0	0	481	1.31
Martin	1977-78*	56	3	17	5	1	0	0	82	36
	6/30/78**	75	5	31	4	1	0	0	116	33
Monroe	1977-78*	128	17	11	1	6	1	0	164	72
	6/30/78**	173	20	18	3	6	0	0	220	62
Nassau	1977-78*	56	6	14	2	0	0	0	80	35
	6/30/78**	74	8	23	4	0	0	0	109	31
Okaloosa	1977-78*	200	21	23	3	0	0	0	247	1.08
	6/30/78**	257	25	43	6	0	0	0	331	94
Okeechobee	1977-78*	38	3	3	3	0	0	0	45	20
	6/30/78**	56	4	8	3	0	0	0	71	20
Orange	1977-78*	637	98	241	53	4	0	0	1024	4.47
	6/30/78**	1072	160	485	96	5	0	0	1798	5.10
Osceola	1977-78*	44	4	15	1	0	0	0	84	28
	6/30/78**	78	8	28	4	0	0	0	118	33
Palm Beach	1977-78*	582	82	381	73	8	1	0	1093	4.77
	6/30/78**	1086	117	643	130	8	1	0	1985	5.63
Pasco	1977-78*	233	38	28	2	2	0	0	301	1.31
	6/30/78**	356	55	42	4	1	0	0	458	1.30
Pinellas	1977-78*	1151	189	447	89	2	0	0	1878	8.19
	6/30/78**	1718	273	773	180	5	1	0	2950	8.38
Polk	1977-78*	753	98	292	53	4	1	0	1201	5.24
	6/30/78**	1246	153	544	118	9	0	0	2070	5.87
Putnam	1977-78*	86	3	27	7	1	0	0	124	54
	6/30/78**	119	5	55	12	1	0	0	192	54
St. Johns	1977-78*	45	11	24	4	0	0	0	84	37
	6/30/78**	96	18	59	10	0	0	0	183	52
St. Lucie	1977-78*	123	8	104	18	1	0	0	254	1.11
	6/30/78**	139	8	133	24	1	0	0	305	86

Table 34 (continued)

FLORIDA

COUNTY OF SUPERVISION
(PROBATIONERS/PAROLEES)
BY RACE & SEX

CATEGORY	YEAR	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	UNK	TOTAL	PERCENT
Santa Rosa	1977-78*	88	10	6	1	0	0	0	103	.45
	6/30/78**	121	18	15	2	0	0	0	194	.44
Sarasota	1977-78*	195	21	81	23	3	0	0	303	1.32
	6/30/78**	103	34	88	31	3	0	0	259	.73
Seminole	1977-78*	206	30	61	17	1	0	0	315	1.37
	6/30/78**	316	47	110	31	1	0	0	505	1.43
Sumter	1977-78*	22	3	26	0	0	0	0	51	.22
	6/30/78**	43	5	39	0	0	0	0	87	.25
Suwannee	1977-78*	41	3	18	2	0	0	0	64	.28
	6/30/78**	44	4	19	2	0	0	0	69	.20
Taylor	1977-78*	25	1	15	2	0	0	0	43	.19
	6/30/78**	30	3	21	7	0	0	0	61	.17
Union	1977-78*	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	10	.04
	6/30/78**	13	1	10	1	0	0	0	25	.07
Volusia	1977-78*	227	28	109	18	1	0	0	383	1.67
	6/30/78**	308	33	138	27	0	0	0	506	1.43
Wakulla	1977-78*	17	2	5	0	0	0	0	24	.10
	6/30/78**	25	1	10	0	0	0	0	36	.10
Walton	1977-78*	30	6	4	0	1	0	0	41	.18
	6/30/78**	43	9	7	10	0	0	0	59	.17
Washington	1977-78*	16	5	7	1	0	0	0	29	.13
	6/30/78**	29	5	6	1	0	0	0	42	.12
TOTAL	1977-78*	13315	1684	6584	1130	204	14	0	22931	100.00
	6/30/78**	20089	2542	10424	1999	199	15	0	35268	100.00

* Admissions during FY 1977-1978
** Status population as of June 30, 1978

Source: Annual Report 1977-1978, Florida Department of Corrections.

Table 35

Enrollments in Vocational Education Programs for FY 1977-78
by Major Occupational Categories

Program Areas	Total	Female	Male	Secondary		Adult			Program Completion	Withdrew Skilled
				7-10	11-12	Post Secondary	Supplemental	Apprentice		
Total, All Programs	995,315	515,612	479,703	410,199	184,549	170,692	224,917	4,958	70,006	7,775
Job Preparatory Programs										
Agricultural	69,497	20,617	48,880	50,930	11,662	3,494	3,411		2,767	364
Distributive Education	79,656	42,805	36,851	14,544	17,620	17,990	29,502		12,912	1,224
Health Education	50,749	37,801	12,948	7,349	3,361	19,829	20,210		9,111	342
Home Economics	134,361	95,326	39,035	99,371	10,454	6,953	17,583		4,853	409
Industrial Arts	112,741	20,494	92,247	932,204	18,912	266	359		33	11
Office Occupations	233,757	168,183	65,574	97,663	56,086	48,446	31,562		19,864	2,393
Public Service	8,977	1,510	7,467	438	241	3,885	4,413		573	73
Trade and Industrial Occupations	171,622	29,143	142,479	14,097	30,251	59,850	62,466	4,958	18,882	2,801
Consumer and Homemaking	115,529	92,774	22,755	21,301	29,365	9,470	55,393		76	2
Other										
School/Public Service	5,135	2,127	3,008	151	4,913	70	1		661	77
Work Experience	9,145	3,146	5,999	8,656	270	219				49
Job Entry	104	36	68	104	104				55	
Employability Skills	4,042	1,650	2,392	2,495	1,310	220	17		219	30

Source: Florida Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.